

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 2nd, 1932

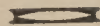
No. 1

## Position 1928 and 1929 Pools

By R. D. PURDY, *General Manager, Alberta Wheat Pool*

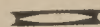


## E. J. Garland, M.P., on Social Credit



## What of the Coming Year?

By H. ZELLA SPENCER



## Resolutions for U.F.A. Annual Convention



## Woodsworth to Speak on Europe

**Noted Speaker Will Be Heard on First Night of U. F. A. Convention**

There is probably no other member of the present House of Commons who has a fund of knowledge of international affairs equal to that of J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., leader of the Labor Group. Certainly none excels him. When he rises to speak the House rapidly fills.

Mr. Woodsworth has recently returned from a tour of Europe, during which he visited many countries including Russia. On the night of Tuesday, January 19th, delegates and visitors to the Annual Convention of the U. F. A. will have the privilege of hearing him speak on "The Economic and Political Situation in Europe."

The time we hope has gone by when anyone can seriously suggest that international affairs are matters of little moment to Alberta farm people, or that they should be content simply to concern themselves with the affairs of their own district or Province. In this period of almost universal economic crisis the farmer is beginning to realize that his own duties as a citizen cannot be fulfilled and that his own interests as a producer cannot be served if he confines his attention to purely local problems. His near approach to ruin is due largely to the operation of international forces. From Mr. Woodsworth we can be assured of a completely honest account of the situation as he knows it today. There is no prominent Canadian who has throughout his career been more fearless in expression of the truth as he sees it, or has been willing to sacrifice more for the principles he has espoused. "His impetus," said a writer in the *Winnipeg Free Press* in a recent character sketch, "comes from the central fires of idealism burning in his heart and glowing in his eyes." At Ottawa he works in close collaboration with the U. F. A. group.

Educated at Manitoba University and Oxford, Mr. Woodsworth has been successively a school teacher, minister of the gospel, university lecturer, social service worker, longshoreman. He is the author of "Strangers Within Our Gates," "My Neighbor," "Studies in Rural Citizenship," and he has travelled and lectured widely in the farming areas of Western Canada.—*Editor*

## South Alberta Dairy Pool Has Good Report

**Financial Statement Highly Satisfactory**

Submitted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, held in Calgary on December 17th, the financial statement of the Pool, for the year ending October 31st last, proved very satisfactory to the Board. The financial position of the Pool has been improved—a notable achievement during a year which has been one of great difficulty in many branches of private business; and it is particularly gratifying to know that the Board will be able to make substantial reductions of loans and also to pay a cash bonus.

The report shows that during the year there has been an increase of approxi-

mately 18 per cent in the quantity of butter manufactured, while there is also a substantial increase in the sales of butter.

### Prizes Awarded

It was announced that valuable prizes given by Joseph Standish, outstanding breeder of record-breaking Ayrshires of Midnapore, president of the Pool, have been awarded as follows: Member who increased butterfat deliveries most over 1930, B. F. Ross, Olds; member securing most new contracts, E. J. Larter, Iron Springs; new shipper shipping most cream, S. Kirby, Iron Springs. The prizes are three pure-bred Ayrshire bull calves. Mr. Standish has agreed again to present three bull calves for competition among members during the present year.

Mr. Standish received a great surprise when it was announced that he had not this year as hitherto won the prize given by the Cowbell for the greatest amount of butterfat delivered to the Pool. The winner of this challenge trophy was T. H. Warner of Big Valley, who delivered 4196 lbs., Mr. Standish coming second with 4003 lbs., the other outstanding shippers being B. F. Ross, Olds, 3620 lbs.; B. R. Center, Innisfail, 3419 lbs.; F. C. Arnold, Irricana, 3000 lbs.; H. W. Long, Crossfield, 2995 lbs.; P. W. Banderob, Cremona, 2966 lbs.; W. Young, Balzac, 2836 lbs.; A. R. Price, Calgary, 2516 lbs.; H. J. Schiebner, Gem, 2492 lbs.

### "Our Best Business Minds"

"There has just been published what in its cumulative force is probably one of the most devastating volumes to appear in the last decade, and yet it is only 64 pages long and not a line of it is the author's own," states the *New York Nation* in a recent issue. "All he has done is to make a collection of the confidently optimistic prophecies of the past three years from our great statesmen, industrialists, bankers and economists. These he has printed in the conventional black type, but he has interspersed in red type a record taken from daily headlines, stock and grain quotations, wage reductions, and so on, of what actually followed these prophecies. What will become of the national admiration of our 'best minds' if this book gets into real circulation we hesitate to think, for the contrast between prophecy and event is appalling. The author's own attitude is apparently not as reverential as it might be, for he openly calls the book, 'Oh Yeah?'"

Among the quotations are President Hoover's statement of October 25th, 1929, following the worst crash in Wall Street's history: "The fundamental business of the country . . . is on a sound and prosperous basis," and the New Year message of Andrew Mellon, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, in 1930: "I have every confidence that there will be a revival of activity in the spring," and this by John D. Rockefeller, Senior, on October 30th, 1929: "Believing that fundamental conditions of the country are sound and that there is nothing in the business situation to warrant the destruction of values that has taken place on the exchanges during the past week, my son and I have for some days been purchasing sound common stocks." This statement is followed by quotations in red, of "sound common stocks on the date of their announcement as compared with their 1931 low prices."

What the United States writer reveals about the prophecies of the "best business

minds" in the United States and the subsequent history of business conditions could readily be paralleled in Canada.

The book is published by the Viking Press, New York, price \$1.

### Vegetables for Drouth Areas

Thirty-eight carloads of vegetables have been donated by farmers and others in the heavily-producing areas of Central and Northern Alberta to the farmers and their families affected by loss of crops in the drought areas of the southern part of the Province. This generous response to appeals made some time ago is recorded in figures just compiled by the Relief Division of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, writes Colin G. Groff, Alberta Publicity Commissioner.

The suggestion for vegetable donations originated in the early fall among the U.F.W.A.'s, Women's Institutes and the United Church. At that time the Provincial Government guaranteed freight payment on shipments of donated vegetables, but later the railway companies agreed to carry such freight free, provided it was handled through a Government Department.

Points of origin of the donated carloads of vegetables were widespread—as far south as Innisfail, north to Westlock and east to Hayter, Chauvin, Vegreville and Vilna. All 38 carloads distributed originated in Alberta save one car of fruit and vegetables donated by the Relief Board of the United Churches of Ontario. The donations were distributed in districts south and east of Hanna and at Sunnybrook and Pollockville, and at Bindloss, Lomond, Redcliff and Irvine. Distribution was handled largely by councils of municipalities, U.F.A. executives, and organizations set up by local members. No charge of any kind was made for distribution, all expenses being contributed.

Of the 38 carloads, 26 were contributed by United Church organizations, special mention being made of the work of Rev. W. H. Pike, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Edmonton United Church Presbytery.

Though the response has been very generous, ten or twelve carloads more could be used to advantage, since several points got insufficient supplies, and a few received none at all.

### Will European Capitalism Commit Suicide?

(Ottawa Citizen)

Never since the end of the war has the world been faced with a more critical situation. Its seriousness must be obvious to all. The first step forward is undoubtedly the destruction of the debt nightmare. What the nations are doing now is actually not helping Germany to pay reparations, but finding ways and means of permitting Germany to meet obligations on account of post-war borrowings. After this first step, others even more drastic must follow.

The nations simply cannot go on as they are going. Disaster looms ahead. But it can be avoided if courageous action is taken in time. It is not now solely a question of "saving Germany".

### SOCIAL EVENING PRECEDES CONVENTION

On the Monday evening before the commencement of the Annual Convention, as in previous years, a social evening will be held for all delegates and visitors. The Masonic Temple, 10644 102nd St., has been secured for this purpose.



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**THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE**  
**THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL**

Editor  
**W. NORMAN SMITH**

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## EDITORIAL

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## THE NEW YEAR

The New Year has been celebrated by statesmen and financiers by the delivery of innumerable speeches predicting better times to come. We hope their optimism is justified, but are deeply conscious of the fact that speeches in similar vein have been delivered at regular intervals ever since the collapse of the markets in the fall of 1929.

Whatever the immediate future may hold in store, one thing has become abundantly clear: Even if industry can be given a new spurt there can be no permanent recovery so long as the policy of forcing scarcity upon the consumers of the world in the midst of plenty continues. And that policy is the policy of the financial institutions of the advanced countries of the world and therefore of every government, since real control of policy rests not with the elected representatives of the people, but with the financial powers which everywhere dictate to governments.

To quote H. N. Brailsford, a noted British economist: "With the fact staring us in the face that it is the failure of consumption that is ruining us all, the world, or the respectable part of it, spends its time in devising ways of reducing consumption still further . . . a mad banker has bitten the world's statesmen, and they have all got the virus of his hydrophobia. Economists call it

deflation. Everything must contract—earned incomes, social service expenditure—with one exception. Debts do not shrink. They remain fixed, and therefore they eat up a greater part of our contracted incomes than before. The world might have paid its debts as they stood in the values of ten years ago. *It cannot pay them now*, because its total income has shrunk, while the gold unit by which they are measured has risen."

If grounds for hopefulness exist, they exist in the growing determination of large bodies of citizens to end the existing dictatorship and free the productive machinery of the world to serve the needs of the peoples of the world.

\* \* \*

## INSURANCE

We trust that our readers have studied carefully the articles on life insurance which are now appearing in *The U.F.A.* They deal with certain important aspects of the costs of insurance, but of course as our contributor pointed out in his first article, in no way invalidate the principle of insurance. Whatever the defects of the present method of carrying on insurance business may be, no one who needs the protection which insurance can give, can afford to neglect the provision of adequate protection by this means of himself and his family.

\* \* \*

## "CALGARY HERALD" AND U.F.A. FARMER

The *Calgary Herald*, in one of a recent series of articles attacking the U. F. A. declares that "individual effort in community progress has been abortive in rural Alberta due to U. F. A. influence" and describes the U. F. A. farmer as the farmer who has "resigned from individual effort to promote the general economic betterment." (See page 7).

The *Herald's* own editorial columns have on occasion borne witness to the vitalizing effect of the U. F. A. Locals throughout the Province. The U. F. A. farmers, being organized, it has been pointed out, are the farmers who have been mainly responsible for progress in rural affairs in this Province. Apparently, however, the *Herald* has now adopted the remarkable theory that citizens can function most effectively through unorganized individual effort. We can account in no other way for the *Herald's* attitude.

The *Herald's* new campaign suggests the possibility of a return to its policy of editorial attack upon the U.F.A., which in 1921 did much to swell the immense majority of the first U.F.A. member to be elected to the Alberta Legislature.



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Conference on Farm Debts Asked by Bow River

Federal Constituency Holds Successful Convention—Suggests Delegates to Disarmament Conference

By H. W. LEONARD

The Annual Convention of the Bow River Constituency U.F.A. Association was held at Calgary, December 22nd. Considering the present state of depression the convention was very well attended. M. H. Ward was elected chairman.

A resolution was passed suggesting that instead of appointing the Minister of National Defence as delegate to a disarmament conference, owing to his military proclivities, men well known to be in favor of real disarmament should be sent and the names of Arthur Meighen, J. S. Woodsworth, E. J. Garland and Miss Agnes Macphail were suggested.

Another resolution asks the Dominion Government to pay a bonus of \$1.00 per acre on all land seeded in 1931 to give relief to those whose crop failed and who therefore cannot participate in the 5c per bushel bonus.

### Burden of Debt

A resolution asking the U.F.A. Central office to circulate a petition among the farmers asking the Dominion and Provincial Governments to call a conference between farmers in debt and their creditors with a view to compromising the interest burden on such debts, and also asking the Provincial Government to cancel

all penalties on tax arrears due since 1929 and until the price of farm commodities equal cost of production as set by the Government experimental farms. Other resolutions were passed dealing with purely association affairs.

Mr. Garland addressed the convention on the most important phases of the last session of Parliament and on the financial situation. The question period indicated a deep interest in the latter subject.

### Officers Elected

The election of officers and directors resulted as follows:

President, M. H. Ward, Arrowwood; 1st Vice-president, Mrs. Ruth McBride, Arrowwood; 2nd Vice-president, L. B. Hart, Carbon; Directors: Division No. 1, J. Prime, Swalwell; Division No. 2, Hans Madsen, Standard; Division No. 4, J. M. Wheatley, Chancellor; Division No. 5, Donald McAlister, Lomond; Division No. 6, Mrs. Wilson Aldfield, Vulcan.

The delegates for Division No. 3 intend to elect their Director at the Annual U.F.A. Convention. H. W. Leonard was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer to hold office until a successor is appointed by the Executive.

## PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

### Provincial Affairs Are Reviewed, Innisfail

Lymburn and Cameron Describe Government Policies and Economies

By JOHN FARRAR

A very successful convention at which the affairs of the U.F.A. and of the Province as a whole were passed in review by Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney-General and Donald Cameron, M.L.A., was held by the Innisfail U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association in the parish hall at Innisfail on Wednesday, December 16th. Among resolutions adopted was one calling for the nationalization of credit. Ronald Pye, president of the association, was selected as chairman.

The meeting decided that members of any Local in the Constituency should have the right to speak and vote, and the chairman appointed as a resolutions committee: Messrs. R. Moore, H. A. Malcolm and I. Parcels. After the minutes of the last convention were read and accepted, the financial report was given, showing an adverse balance of \$74.63 as a result of last year's election campaign. There was considerable criticism of Locals who were not paying dues regularly.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. J. F. Lymburn, who told of the large number of public officials who were used as election workers under the old Liberal party system, an unnecessarily large number being employed in the public services so that a surplus might be available for electioneering. The elimination of this over-staffing meant a saving to the Province of over a million dollars.

Mr. Lymburn dealt very effectively with opposition criticism of the Government's management of Provincial affairs and showed how much worse off Alberta would now be had the ideas of the opposition leaders been put into practice, instancing their proposals for the sale of the Provincial railway system at a low figure and the proposal to issue \$25,000,000 in bonds to provide money for a great increase in the road system of the Province. Very small revenues are now coming in to the treasury and how would the bond interest and sinking fund charges have been met?

### Alberta's Police System

The Provincial police system was of much more use to the Province than the R.C.M.P. could possibly be and performed many duties that would not be undertaken by the latter. Much of the supposed saving in having the Dominion force police the Province

would be lost in having to employ others to do work that the A.P.P. is now doing.

Like those of every other Province in Canada, Alberta's finances were now difficult because the taxes were not coming in, but a very low estimate of the value of the assets of the Province showed a large balance over its liabilities.

Answering a question, Mr. Lymburn gave a very clear account of the working of the Debt Adjustment Act.

### Cameron Reviews Session

Donald Cameron, M.L.A. for the Innisfail constituency, next addressed the meeting, and reviewed the work of the last session of the Legislature.

The loss, if any, from the Co-operative Credit Societies would be very small and the Wheat Pool guarantees of 5½ million dollars was amply secured by a mortgage on over 10 million dollars worth of Pool assets.

Speaking of the Debt Adjustment Act, Mr. Cameron said that provision had to be made for feed and seed and for the maintenance of the debtor's family before any claims of the creditors were considered. One of the greatest benefits from the act was the large saving in law costs, as few cases were now coming before the courts. In some cases, creditors asked debtors to come under the act.

The Provincial Lands Act was a great improvement in many ways over the previous Dominion system, one being the restriction of settlement to selected areas which would mean greatly reduced costs to the Province for roads, schools and other services because of closer settlement. The qualifications for homesteading were also changed; the applicant, male or female, must be 17 years of age or over and have resided in Alberta for not less than three years.

### Lower Costs of Management

The management by the Province of its natural resources was costing much less than when the Dominion handled them and about 200 officials were now doing the work that took 700 previously, resulting in a yearly saving of some \$750,000.

The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, the bonds for which were guaranteed by the Province, was a source of much financial loss and the rates charged to the settlers there had been cut in half in order that they would not be forced off their holdings.

Mr. Cameron estimated that the loss incurred by the Province from its provincial railways, now sold, would in the end amount to \$40,000,000.

Last year there was a Provincial deficit of \$2,500,000 and this year may disclose one even greater. Every effort was being made to reduce expenditure, but many items could not be cut down. The interest on the Provincial debt amounted to over one-third of the revenue, Public Welfare took 16 per cent and Education, 16 per cent, leaving less than one-third for all other purposes. The total Provincial expenditures amounted to about \$16 per capita of our population and the reduction of the number of M.L.A.'s from 63 to 45 and of the sessional indemnity from \$2,000



to \$1,500 proposed by the opposition would, if put into effect reduce the per capita expenditure by only 7½ cents or \$58,000. How far would this go toward the balancing of the budget promised by opposition critics? The only other considerable saving proposed by them was in the policing of the Province by the R.C.M.P. instead of the A.P.P.

#### The Coming Session

In the coming session of the Legislature, Mr. Cameron said, he would oppose any increase in taxation of the farming industry as it already had a greater load than it could carry and he would also oppose any reduction in Public Welfare and Education. This left roads and bridges as about the only items on which expenditures could be cut.

An amendment was passed to the constitution so as to more clearly define the qualification of delegates to conventions, a statement from secretaries of Locals on the face of the credential now being required, showing the number of paid-up constituency members in the Local, residing in the constituency.

A motion to reduce rates on rural telephones was lost after Mr. Lymburn had told how the Telephone Department was making every effort to reduce operating expenses in the hope of being able to reduce the rates.

#### Officers Elected

The election of officers resulted in: President, Ronald Pye; Vice-presidents, Western division, Charles Wamack; Central division, J. Farrar; Eastern division, Ralph Moore; Directors, West, E. Jensen; Central, R. Crispin; East, Ralph Moore.

Thomas Sigurdson, Red Deer P. O., continues as Secretary.

### Macleod Constituency Is Organized

#### Gardiner, MacLeod and Coote Speak at Provincial Gathering

Robert Gardiner, M.P., President of the U. F. A., G. G. Coote, Federal Member for Macleod, and H. B. MacLeod, U. F. A. Director, were the speakers at the first meeting of the reorganized Macleod Provincial Constituency Association of the U. F. A., on December 9th.

Following the decision to form a permanent organization, through which closer relations might be established between the elected representative and the people, the following were elected to hold office until the next annual meeting: Ernest Brown, Nobleford, president; F. H. Laing, Granum, A. Burbridge, Macleod, and Neal Currie, Nobleford, vice-presidents; H. Renkenberger, Barons, secretary. A board of directors, from different parts of the constituency, was elected, as well as a committee of three—F. H. Laing, J. D. Matheson and W. H. Shield, M.L.A.,—to draw up a constitution for submission to the next meeting.

Mr. MacLeod, the first speaker, in a very interesting way spoke of the work the organization is doing. No one worked harder than farmers and farmers' wives, he said, and their only hope for better conditions was in intelligent organization—in getting behind the various U. F. A. efforts and giving their loyal support. Co-operative effort had received encouraging support, though the volume of business was not yet large.

Mr. Coote reviewed general conditions and showed how they are affected by our

#### HALF FARES TO CONVENTION

Special return tickets, at half the regular fare, good for thirty days from date of purchase of tickets to Edmonton, will be available for delegates and visitors to the Annual Convention. To secure this rate, it will be necessary to purchase a one-way ticket and secure with it a standard certificate; this will be validated at the Convention, and return ticket must be bought within three days of the close of the Convention, though, of course, it need not be used until the expiry of the thirty days.

currency system, illustrating his remarks by showing how the fall in value of the pound sterling had resulted in the lowering of the price received for wheat and other commodities. The holding of the bulk of the supplies of gold in two countries had restricted the credit on which the rest of the world had to do business, thus forcing the prices of all commodities to present low levels. The gold standard money system always ailed, he declared, in times of greatest emergency.

In opening his address Mr. Gardiner reviewed the Beauharnois investigation, and then analysed present conditions. He said we are living in the midst of plenty, but did not know how to use it; the animal world knew how to get what it needed, but the human race did not. Our social system should provide the people with the things they need; when it fails to do so, it should be replaced by a system that will function. Responsibility for the solution of our problems rests upon all of us, said Mr. Gardiner who, concluding, expressed his conviction that eventually a co-operative system would supplant the competitive system.

The gathering filled the Town Hall, in Macleod, to capacity. W. H. Sheid, M.L.A., presided.

#### U.F.A. Local Items

Glen Storie, U. F. A. Director for East and West Edmonton, recently organized a Local in Edmonton city. J. P. Watson and John Egger were elected president and secretary pro tem.

At their annual meeting, held in Semple's Hall, Louise Lake U. F. A. Local, decided to hold their regular meetings at the same time and place as the U. F. W. A. R. E. Stanley was elected president for another year; I. Livingstone was elected vice-president, and H. Molineux secretary, in place of H. Dorey, who resigned.

N. B. McDonald was elected president, S. Lee vice-president and A. E. Cox was re-elected secretary, at the annual meeting of Heart Valley U. F. A. Local, and six new members paid their dues. Arrangements were made for a whist drive and dance on January 8th. "It is hoped that with the added membership much good work will be accomplished during the coming year," concludes Mr. Cox's report.

"This Local is backing the U. F. A. Co-operative one hundred per cent," writes J. Ganzeveld, secretary of Buffalo Lake U. F. A. "We had a membership of 35 last year, and hope to do as well in 1932." The annual meeting re-elected Gust Maple, president, and Mr. Ganze-

veld, secretary; J. Crichton is vice-president, and the directors are L. Alexander, W. E. Greason, F. Collette, A. Stinson and P. Henderson.

Shepard U. F. A. Local has had a "fairly successful year, in spite of hard times and a small membership," reports the secretary, C. E. Nigh. "Business amounting to approximately \$2,500 was done, effecting considerable saving to the community. In the summer a coal shed was built adjacent to the C.P.R. tracks at a cost of \$130, the work being donated by members." At the annual meeting all the officers were re-elected, and arrangements were made for an address by the Director, George Church.

North Bank U. F. A. Local held a very successful open meeting on December 13th, when Isadore Goreski, M.L.A., gave "an instructive, and spirited address. W. Nixon gave an account of the Sturgeon convention. Co-operative buying was unanimously endorsed. The opinion of the meeting, after discussion, was that the U. F. A. should try to get control of the different Pools, consolidate them, and operate them as part of our organization. "Wm. Kulka was elected president, T. Teranko vice-president, and W. Nixon secretary. The directors are J. Greenovitch, C. Hrushak and M. Cymbaluk.

"The Annual Meeting of the Beddington U.F.A. Local was held in the Beddington Hall on Dec. 9th," writes W. H. Evans, secretary. The record of the year's work showed that the membership had been well maintained, 52 members having paid their dues for 1931. Twelve car loads of coal and 5,000 cedar fence posts were purchased for members during the year. A discussion arose on the work of the Vice-president, Mr. Priestley, and a motion was carried unanimously, "That the secretary write to Mr. Priestley conveying our hearty appreciation of his work as Vice-president." The following were elected as officers: President, G. W. Wall; Vice-president, R. Bushfield; Secretary-treasurer, W. H. Evans; Directors, G. Waite, H. Tegtmeyer, J. Ames, E. Hayes, H. Bushfield."

H. H. Ellis, secretary of Gleichen U. F. A. Local, sends the following account of the rally held recently: "Robert Gardiner, as head of the U. F. A. and one of our representatives at Ottawa, was our chief speaker, and drew, as we anticipated, a record attendance. That our 'Big Feed' might be served and cleared away in time for all to hear the lecture, we arranged that all food be handed in by 6:15 p.m., and that the guests be seated by seven. Some thought this time table too drastic, but there was a noble response, and though we served nearly two hundred people with a splendid meal we were ready for the program by 8:30. We should have had a toast—'Our Co-operative Supper,' for if there ever was a time when co-operative effort was needed, that time is now. The supper, though a big success, was only possible through co-operation. Around three hundred heard Mr. Gardiner's speech. A dance rounded out the affair. The U. F. W. A. must be highly commended for their efficient handling of the supper, and the entertainment part of the program."

#### HANDICAPPED

"You seem to have plenty of intelligence for a man in your position," sneered a barrister, cross-examining a witness. "If I wasn't on oath I'd return the compliment," replied the witness.



# The Age of Plenty and Social Credit

Modern World of Inventions Which Should Have Abolished Poverty "Sabotaged by the World's Bankers."



By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.  
U.F.A. Member for Bow River

Recently Mr. Garland has spoken to great audiences in the United States, as well as to numerous gatherings in Alberta, upon the subject of Disarmament. He has aroused his hearers to a realization of the bestiality and horror which will characterise the next war if it comes.

We have selected for publication, however, not the address on Disarmament, important as it is, but a speech which Mr. Garland delivered on December 21st before a Calgary audience, upon another subject—social control of industry through finance. We have made this selection because we are satisfied that it is of prior importance. For unless there can be brought about a fundamental social change, all talk of Peace and Disarmament will we believe prove futile; or will end simply in the permanent establishment of the tyranny of financial capital upon an international scale through the unofficial league of bankers and the virtual enslavement of all citizens of the states of the Western world except the governing few.

Social credit, it is true, is not enough. But finance today is almost completely in control of industry. The disestablishment of the existing financial dictatorship is imperative if mankind is to retain any hope of a tolerable future.—*Editor.*

Until a few short years ago, so short that the period is within the memory of living men, the world had lived for centuries in a struggle to produce goods, in a desperate struggle to produce what it absolutely needed. The impression of that struggle is left upon the human race today. We still have remnants of the philosophy that arose during those countless centuries when the human race could not supply its needs. Your copy-book said, "Be thrifty," and statesmen still tell you that today. They say if it hadn't been for your wild extravagance and speculation you would all be happy today. All rubbish, all antediluvian!

## The Turning Point

The period of scarcity began to pass in Great Britain in 1851. It was the historical marking point of the change in human existence. In that year Britain, in order to demonstrate to the world the multiplicity and variety of her products, held an exhibition and the world came to it. Steam and mechanical devices had come in, the old hand looms had been replaced by the mule, and so the capacity of the English-speaking race had been multiplied many, many times.

Now, the problem was to get rid of the goods. In order to encourage the sale of goods Britain held this great exhibition. The world came and marvelled and went home and copied. That was the turning point. Other great countries then adopted the labor-saving devices that England had first introduced, with such rapidity that in the period which has since elapsed the world has been completely altered. There is no longer scarcity. You are sitting in the midst of abundance of all the things that the race needs, in the midst of a surplus of them. Is there any one who doubts it? Go to any factory for the production of boots, shoes, clothing, stoves, underwear, radios, anything you like, and we have everything the human race needs today, made with a fraction of the manpower formerly employed.

The potential productivity of the machine is staggering. Do you realize that economists who have investigated

this matter thoroughly and carefully have estimated that the machine has so far only been operating to a small fraction of its potentiality? Just imagine what would happen if we were to turn the whole thing loose.

## Men Displaced by Machines

In one year, 1931, in the United States of America, there was a reduction in the total number of employees in Class One steam railways of 248,527 persons—just in one year, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. And yet the per ton handling increased enormously in that year.

In 1925 the U.S. had 29,000,000 horse power of electricity. Economists have estimated that 29,000,000 horse power displaces 290,000,000 workers—or the working equivalent of 290,000,000, since all of them would not necessarily be displaced, though many would. In 1926 it is estimated that the world consumption of horse power in factories and municipal institutions, etc., outside of households, was 75,000,000 or the replacement of 750,000,000 human beings in labor. That should be cause for rejoicing. It should have meant less grinding toil for all and a better standard of living for all. In the United States—and all of this can be verified by the Department of Labor at Ottawa or Washington—taking 1914 as the index figure of 100, in the iron and steel industry alone by 1925 the production had increased to 150 per man; in the boot and shoe industry to 117; in the automobile industry to 300.

## In Farming Industry

I don't need to tell you what happened to the farm industry. When I came to this country first we were plowing with oxen or horses or, as in my own case, with one horse and two oxen. That was only 20 years ago or so. Then we introduced, first of all, multi-horse power machines; we began to use 4-head gang plows, then 5, 6, 8 horses. We had to, to keep abreast of scientific development. We did it, or tried to do it. We began to produce pretty extensively and we required hired help, and we got it, par-

ticularly in the harvest time, and I remember in those days, back in 1912 to 1916, 30,000 or 40,000 harvest hands would be imported into the Western prairies for the harvest; then it jumped to 65,000; then suddenly it vanished—65,000 men not needed any longer. An important cause of the change was the combine. And I could keep on indefinitely multiplying these illustrations.

In March 1931, in Pennsylvania, the American Steel and Wire Company had just equipped a new plant with electricity and today in that plant where 600 men were required before, only 6 men are required to produce more stuff. I went there and I saw the great modern machinery used for the production of steel. I saw those great ingots carried and dropped, hardened while still red hot by streams of cold water; then with a flip of the lever that huge mass is rolled over until you have a great worm of red hot steel running almost the entire length of that great chamber, and the molding of the steel into the rail is completed in one action, and a great saw cuts it into lengths as you would cut cheese with a knife. There you have your steel rails. An electric magnet with two men operating it, does the work of 64 men in the piling of steel rails alone.

The same thing is happening in every nation in the civilized industrial world; and then a great Calgary statesman says: "I will end unemployment." (Laughter).

## A Splendid Achievement

Labor is being displaced. A splendid thing! the finest thing in the world! It is what the human race has been aiming for throughout its history—that it might be able to produce all that it needs for keep and comfort with the least possible labor. Suddenly we have solved that problem; and then we find ourselves thrown out of jobs, we cannot work, we cannot buy. Those of us who have jobs even cannot buy—certainly not what has been produced, and so the whole machine is sabotaged.

Professor Soddy, of Oxford University, says: "This age of inventions, which should have abolished poverty and want, has been sabotaged by the world's bankers." But I don't need to go to Soddy; here is another man who in recent months has become "respectable." Last year he was merely the leader of a Labor Government, but now he is the head of a conglomerate, principally Conservative party; now he is quite "respectable." Just last spring Ramsay MacDonald said—and he should know, especially should he know today: "A few financiers in New York, in London, or in Paris, pursuing their own ends and looking after their own fortunes, are able to destroy the fruits of good harvests and the productive accomplishments of human energy."

## Sole Object of Industry

Now that brings me to another question. What is the true object of industry? To satisfy greed? Not at all. The true object of industry today is to produce and distribute with the minimum of man-



power and machine power the desired quantity and kind of goods as, when and where required. There is no other real object for industry. If there is any other purpose in industry that purpose must be changed or industry will destroy our civilization and the human race will sink into barbarism again.

A statesman well known in your city, the Prime Minister of Canada, deplors the "dole". You know it has always puzzled me why anybody should protest against the "dole" or why anybody should be ashamed of it. I have shown you that under your modern system unemployment is INEVITABLE. And I say to you that even when so-called prosperity returns unemployment will still be with you, and will increase in proportion to the genius and the brain of man. There is no limit to that, that I know of. Today, men like the head master of Eton College, England, that famous college that turns out all the members of the House of Lords, says: "If every adult man and woman in the world worked just three hours, that would be enough to supply all our needs."

Here is a situation that has arisen, not because of your fault or mine; but we are menaced by having produced more than we yet have developed the ability to consume. And men are unemployed as a result. Something must be given to save them from starvation, and not only must it be given but it must be accepted by them. Surely it is a good thing to give and a good thing to take to prevent unnecessary suffering. Why despise it? It is a necessary part of the system and will continue unless you destroy the machines and go back to handicraft production—and that is the last thing you would suggest. Why, then, insult helpless people who are compelled because of no fault of theirs to take a "dole" to live? Why call it a "dole"? It is not a "dole". What is it? It should be a dividend upon the machinery that has displaced them. A dividend that can be drawn by every living human being on earth who is willing to produce. (Applause).

(To be continued)

## U.F.A. Co-operative for Olds District

An important addition to the steadily growing number of U.F.A. constituency and district co-operatives was made on December 30th, at a meeting in the Vale View school house, northwest of Olds, when after a thorough discussion representatives of a number of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals organized an association. Officers were elected, and a manager will be appointed and operations commenced in the immediate future. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals represented were Olds, Eagle Hill, Rockwood and Carolina, the last named of which is in the constituency of Innisfail.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Jackson of Rockwood, and Garfield Thompson of Eagle Hill was elected chairman. Speakers of the day were Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., Mrs. C. B. Bellamy, U.F.W.A. Director for Red Deer; Alfred Speakman, M.P., and Nelson Smith.

Trustees were appointed as follows: Olds, Messrs. Ross and Noad; Eagle Hill, Messrs. Thompson and Paton; Rockwood, Messrs. Miller and Botham; Carolina, Messrs. Anderson and Rhodes.

The chairman expressed the regrets of the meeting that F. S. Grisdale, the

member for Olds constituency, could not be present owing to the fact that he had been called to a conference of U.F.A. members of the Assembly in Edmonton.

## A Radio Message for the New Year

The following message was broadcast to Alberta farm people at 12:25 noon on New Year's Eve on behalf of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee:

The Co-operative Committee of the U. F. A. takes this opportunity to express the hope that to all our listeners and especially to the farmers of Alberta the year upon which we shall enter before another twelve hours have passed shall be a happier and a more prosperous year.

There are, it is true, few signs, if any, of a trade revival or higher prices. There is this hope, however, that the intelligence and goodwill of mankind will approach nearer to a solution to our socio-economic problems.

Notwithstanding all the confusion there is no room to doubt that great advances have been made in 1931 and that greater advances will be made in 1932. Hard times are provocative of thought and thought brings progress.

We are glad to report that yesterday steps were taken in the district tributary to Olds to form a U. F. A. Co-operative Association. At a meeting which crowded the building beyond capacity a provisional board of trustees was elected and instructed to proceed with the organization, under the Co-operative Association Act of Alberta, of the farmers of the district, east and west of the Calgary and Edmonton line of the C.P.R. tributary to Olds.

We are looking forward to great advances in 1932, and ask our farmer listeners to do their part in their own district. The movement is steadily growing. If we will co-operate we shall yet solve our problems.

The financial depression has played havoc with business of every type, both large and small! Bankruptcy and failure have become common. Only yesterday the press told of the closing of nine banks in the state of Massachusetts.

Co-operative organizations have not all escaped the general consequences of the world's failure to rationalize production and distribution. Many even of the old and well established co-operatives have recorded a marked decline in turnover, and the co-operative marketing organizations have been hard put to it to keep going in the face of declines in world price levels.

The other side of the story, however, is this: that the number of persons turning to co-operation as a way out has steadily increased and the volume of commodities handled by many co-operative organizations has risen magnificently.

The increase in membership in the English retail co-operative societies in 1930 was 233,972. In the first half of 1931 the sale of sugar through these societies was 7,800,000 pounds weight greater than the same period in 1930. The sale of co-operative milk in London, England, increased 1,369,499 gallons.

Co-operation is the hope of the consumer. It is the only way out for the Western Canadian farmer. The U. F. A. is at work increasing the number and power of co-operators. Some farmers still believe they can fight the world alone but they are steadily decreasing. What is your attitude Mr. Farmer to this question?

## Much Enthusiasm at Bow River Meetings

A most successful tour of the northern part of Bow River Federal constituency has just been concluded by E. J. Garland, M.P., and J. M. Wheatley, U.F.A. Director for the constituency. The speakers were received with enthusiasm at all meetings, and the attendance was exceptionally good.

The U.F.A. spirit has been triumphant over the prevailing hard times, states Mr. Wheatley, and lively interest was shown in all the districts visited in the subject of financial reform, difficult though that subject is. Mr. Wheatley finds that the co-operative purchasing movement is gaining ground tremendously, as the farmers begin to realize the importance of this new branch of the U.F.A. and he is convinced that in the near future the number of constituency and district associations engaging in co-operative buying will be materially increased. In the meantime, he found that many Locals were buying direct through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee in Calgary.

Mr. Garland and Mr. Wheatley wish to express, through *The U.F.A.*, their sincere thanks for the hospitality accorded to them during this tour.

## Lac Ste. Anne and Financial System

P. Rafferty of the Lac Ste. Anne U.F.A. Provincial Constituency, has asked us to call especial attention to the resolution coming before the Annual Conference from his constituency, urging the Executive and Directors of the U.F.A. to devote greater attention to the question of currency and finance, to bring about a co-ordination and co-operation of all parties interested in monetary reform, and the assistance in every possible way of individuals or societies whose activities are directed "toward dispelling the ignorance which alone perpetuates the prevailing financial and credit scheme."

## Has Poor Opinion of U.F.A. Farmers

"There is discernible an awakening consciousness" states *Calgary Herald*, "to the fact that rural districts have been allowed to stagnate and retrogress and that individual effort in community progress has been abortive in rural Alberta due to U.F.A. influence. This organization, which has been in control of Provincial administration for ten years, has steadily fostered pessimism about individual effort and optimism about the workings of the Legislature.

In rural Alberta, the U.F.A. farmer has largely delegated his thinking to Edmonton and resigned from individual effort to promote the general economic betterment.

"Under the Brownlee administration, the growth of Alberta cities has been to a considerable extent contemporaneous with the decline of rural towns and districts. Something is radically wrong when this and other cities of the Province have to clothe, feed and house a host of unemployed farmers and others who properly belong in the rural districts. It would seem that the caste system sponsored and supported by the Government is largely responsible for the lack of small town industries, which distribute population into proper livelihoods and living conditions instead of letting it congregate around charitable headquarters in the larger cities." (We refer to this matter editorially.—Ed.)



# Resolutions for the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

The synopsis of resolutions submitted for consideration by the Annual Convention of the U. F. A. is continued below from our last issue:

**U.F.A. Group.**—Endorsing the stand of U.F.A. Members, particularly in bringing to the notice of Parliament Western conditions, and commending their actions.—*Sedgewick Provincial C. A.*

**U.F.A. Group.**—Endorsing the stand of the U.F.A. Members during the last session and particularly commending the work of Robert Gardiner, M.P., in connection with the Beauharnois investigation.—*Lac Ste. Anne Provincial C. A.*

**Official Organ.**—Recommending that acceptance or rejection of advertising be left in the hands of the managing director and editor.—*Lac Ste. Anne Provincial C. A.*

**Soldiers' Land Grants.**—Favoring the giving to returned men prior rights in filing on homesteads, and that all returned men resident in Alberta five years be privileged to file on soldiers' grants.—*Grande Prairie D. A.*

**Poultry Thieving.**—Urging the Attorney-General's Department to take steps to effectively curb poultry thieving.—*Macleod Federal C. A.*

**Hog Shrinkage.**—Asking the Executive to appoint a committee to investigate the shrinkage of truck hauled hogs, and report to the Annual Convention.—*Macleod Federal C. A.*

**Beer Parlors.**—Urging that all beer parlors be closed as an emergency measure.—*Macleod Federal C. A.*

**Chatauqua.**—Asking the University Extension Department to organize a Chatauqua during the winter months.—*Macleod Federal C. A.*

**Co-operative System.**—Expressing strong dissatisfaction with the present state of the social body and urging the Government to lay down lines along which Alberta and Canada as a whole can advance to a co-operative system of distribution.—*Lac Ste. Anne Provincial C. A.*

**Teachers' Conventions.**—Declaring that school boards should not have to pay teachers' salaries for convention periods.—*Lac Ste. Anne Provincial C. A.*

**Bonus on Farm Production.**—Demanding that the Federal Government bonus agricultural production in proportion to the benefits enjoyed by manufacturers through the tariff.—*Grande Prairie D. A.*

**Funeral Costs.**—Suggesting that rural municipalities be empowered to have on hand and to sell caskets at various prices up to \$30.—*Sedgewick Provincial C. A.*

**Roads.**—Urging the necessity of providing hard-surfaced roads for farmers distantly removed from railway points.—*Stony Plain Provincial C. A.*

**Naturalization.**—Recommending that residence in Canada, for the purpose of old age pensions, should be calculated from the date of naturalization.—*Stony Plain Provincial C. A.*

**Minimum Salaries.**—Asking suspension, at least temporarily, of the provision for minimum salaries.—*Coronation Provincial C. A.*

*Acadia Federal C. A.* has a similar resolution.

**Land Assessment.**—Asking that all Municipal Councils make a thorough assessment at the next period, and every

ten years only, thereafter.—*Stony Plain Provincial C. A.*

**Poll Tax.**—Recommending that all males over twenty-one years of age pay a poll tax.—*Stony Plain Provincial C. A.*

**Rural Hospitals.**—Urging that all hospitals be required to attain a standard of efficiency, or become merged in larger and more efficient units.—*Stony Plain Provincial C. A.*

**Acreage Bonus.**—Endorsing the action of the U.F.A. Executive in pressing for a bonus of \$1 per seeded acre to those wheat growers who have lost their crops by drought or hail.—*Red Deer Federal C. A.*

**Acreage Bonus.**—Requesting the Federal Government to pay \$1 per acre to every producer who harvested less than 10 bushels of wheat per acre, in 1931 and in future.—*Serviceberry D. A.*

**Bonus.**—Favoring payment of a bonus to farmers in hailed and dried out areas.—*Whitford Provincial C. A.*

A similar resolution was passed by *Big Valley to Munson D. A.*

**Gold Standard.**—Opposing the gold standard, and urging the U.F.A. Federal Members to put forth every effort to have it abandoned.—*Lethbridge Federal C. A.*

**Tax Arrears.**—Asking the Provincial Government to endeavor to formulate some workable plan for the payment of arrears of taxes.—*Bow River Federal C. A.*

**Debtor and Creditor Conference.**—Suggesting a conference between farmers in debt and their creditors, with a view to having interest reduced or back interest cancelled, the farmers' representatives to be appointed by the U.F.A.; and requesting that penalties on taxes from November 1st, 1929, be cancelled until the prices of farm commodities cover production costs.—*Bow River Federal C. A.*

**Price Cutting.**—Asking that regulations be imposed upon chain store organizations limiting price differences as between various points to the actual difference in freight rates.—*Bow River Federal C. A.*

**Supplementary Revenue Tax.**—Recommending increase of the supplementary revenue tax in preference to a Provincial income tax.—*Lethbridge Federal C. A.*

**Requisitions.**—Urgently requesting the Wheat Pool to pay requisitions in favor of the U.F.A., for membership fees, out of the first money distributed to Pool members.—*Lethbridge Federal C. A.*

**Public Ownership.**—Approving the principle of public ownership of all natural resources, including land, and requesting the Government to institute legislation to attain this objective.—*Lethbridge Federal C. A.*

**Taxation of Beer Parlors.**—Asking that municipalities be given the right to tax beer parlors "according to the actual privilege value."—*Lethbridge Federal C. A.*

**Mothers' Allowances.**—Asking that the Attorney-General's Department make grants to widows only on the reports and recommendations of the Councils of the municipalities in which they reside.—*Whitford Provincial C. A.*

**Co-operative Marketing.**—Expressing belief in the principle of co-operative pooling of farm commodities, and urging

every farmer to remain loyal to his own organization by delivering his wheat to the Pool elevators and shipping through the Pool organization.—*Serviceberry D. A.*

**Gasoline Prices.**—Asking the Provincial Government to take steps to prevent increases in gasoline prices during the harvest season, and if necessary to take over the oil business of the Province; further asking the Government and the U.F.A. Executive to press for the cancellation of the present tariff on gasoline.—*Big Valley to Munson D. A.*

**Monetary Reform.**—Declaring for nationalization of credit as the first step in monetary reform in the Dominion.—*Innisfail Provincial C. A.*

**Constitutional Amendments.**—Recommending that no special precedence be given at the Annual Conventions to constitutional amendments.—*Namaka D. A.*

**Tariff on Magazines.**—Protesting against the customs duty on better class American magazines.—*Wetaskiwin Federal C. A.*

**Village School Districts.**—Urging that the mill rate be uniform throughout any one village school district.—*Warner Provincial C. A.*

**Welfare of Organization.**—Suggesting that one half day of the Annual Convention be set aside for serious discussion of the welfare of the U. F. A.—*Camrose Provincial C. A.*

**Convention Procedure.**—Requesting a time limit on speeches and addresses at the Annual Convention.—*Camrose Provincial C. A.*

**Sale of Apples.**—Requesting legislation making it obligatory to stamp on apple boxes the correct net weight.—*Pembina Provincial C. A.*

**Vote of Confidence.**—Reaffirming confidence in the U. F. A. Federal Members on their stand on the sub-amendment to the last budget.—*Pembina Provincial C. A.*

**Scholarship.**—Suggesting that the U. F. A. establish a scholarship for rural young people.—*Serviceberry D. A.*

**Auctioneers' Guarantee.**—Urging that it be made a criminal offence for auctioneers to give a false guarantee.—*Wetaskiwin Federal C. A.*

**Half Holiday.**—Favoring a weekly half holiday during the summer months in the farming industry.—*Wetaskiwin Federal C. A.*

**Gasoline Tax.**—Petitioning the Premier of Alberta to discontinue the tax on "tops" or "distillate" used for agricultural purposes, and to refund taxes already collected in this way.—*Warner Provincial C. A.*

**Thresherman's Act.**—Asking that this act be strictly enforced, and that threshers' beam scales be inspected.—*Beaver River Provincial C. A.*

**School Act.**—Urging that contracts between school boards and teachers be accepted regardless of the salary named.—*Beaver River Provincial C. A.*

**Teaching of Morals.**—Asking that morals be taught in the schools.—*Grande Prairie D. A.*



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## Position 1928 and 1929 Pools

Special Report Presented to Alberta Wheat Pool Delegates by R. D. Purdy, Manager

Final adjustment of 1928 Pool has now been completed by our Central Selling Agency, resulting in a further amount in the way of a Final Payment available from Central to each Provincial Pool of 1 1-8c per bushel on deliveries to 1928 Pool. It will be recalled our Provincial Organization in distribution of 1928 Second Interim Payment in July, 1929, retained a fraction of a cent per bushel, which in subsequent adjustment proved to be 3-4 of one cent per bushel, and this amount together with additional 1 1-8c due from our Central Selling Agency, makes a total of 1 7-8c per bushel to be accounted for to those growers delivering to the 1928 Pool.

As has been indicated on previous occasions, in view of bank advances which were guaranteed by the three Provincial Governments in February, 1930, involving security of then existing grain stocks of 1928 Pool, as well as 1929 Pool, with our Central Selling Agency, it has been found necessary to withhold distribution of any 1928 Final Payment with such surplus to be used as an offset against 1929 overpayment insofar as the same individual Pool members may be involved in deliveries to both Pool years.

## Alberta Pool Overpayment

All of 1929 Pool stocks have now been disposed of, and based on selling results by grades, proportion of overpayment chargeable to Alberta as at August 31st last was approximately \$6,000,000 to which must be added Provincial Pool expenses of approximately \$280,000. Against this 1929 liability, however, as previously indicated, we have a credit of 1 1-8c per bushel with our Central Selling Agency on 1928 deliveries, or \$758,549, to be applied against 1929 overpayment, leaving a net deficit chargeable to Alberta of \$5,520,161.65 as at August 31st last, which is subject, of course, to subsequent interest charges.

## Proposed Distribution

Insofar as our Provincial Pool is concerned, we are now at work making necessary calculation of 1928 Final Payment based on 1 7-8c per bushel, and in those cases where growers delivered to 1928 Pool and no deliveries to 1929 Pool, then we propose making a distribution by cheque, immediately, either to the grower, where no assignment of such money has been made, or to his assignees, where assignments have been filed. In those cases where growers are involved in both Pool years, then before any accounting can be completed to such Pool members, calculation of 1928 Pool surplus must be completed as it applies to the individual grower and the same in connection with 1929 overpayment, and any 1928 surplus used to apply against 1929 overpayment where the same member may be involved.

## Pool Claim Has Priority

Where a member has assigned his 1928 final payment and has been overpaid from the 1929 Pool the claim of the Pool for the overpayment will take priority over the assignment. In case any 1928 surplus with the individual grower exceeds his liability in connection with 1929 overpayment, then it is pro-

posed to distribute any balance either to the grower, where no assignment is recorded, or to his assignee in case of any assignment being filed.

To sum up position as between 1928 and 1929 Pools, we submit the following:

## Summary

In connection with 1928 Pool, 67,444,356 bushels of wheat were delivered by Alberta Pool members, and at 1 7-8c per bushel in the way of a Final Payment, such represents approximately \$1,260,000. In applying the offsetting process as between 1928 surplus and 1929 overpayment against the same growers, we estimate approximately \$1,050,000 of 1928 Final Payment will be retained, leaving approximately \$200,000 of 1928 Final Payment available for distribution to growers not involved in 1929 deliveries, either direct to them or their assignees. Of this \$1,050,000 retained as an offset from 1928 Final Payment, \$758,000 has already been applied against our 1929 overpayment in connection with adjustment of accounts with Central, representing 1 1-8c per bushel on 1928 deliveries to Central, thus reducing the liability of our Provincial Pool, as pre-

viously mentioned, to approximately \$5,500,000.

Further it will be noted from figures submitted, that on completion of offsetting process, we will have a further sum of approximately \$300,000, being the difference between amount credited through Central, \$758,000 and \$1,050,000 anticipated in offsetting amounts which will ultimately be available to apply on our 1929 overpayment.

## Reaffirming Belief in Pool Method

Reaffirming their belief in the "soundness of the principle of the Pool method of co-operative marketing," delegates of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool resolved at their seventh annual meeting to further the aims of this organization with renewed energy during the coming year. In order to prepare for the end of the present contract period in 1933, it was agreed that at all Pool meetings of growers, committees, delegates and directors, full consideration should be given to the conditions of a marketing program which might best meet the requirements of Saskatchewan farmers.

## An Unjust Portrayal of Western Canadian Farmer

The *Glasgow Herald* in an article dealing with the drought disaster in a large section of Western Canada, makes some biting comments reflecting on methods and actions of Western Canadian farmers in general.

That newspaper says:

"Never in the history of Canada has there been such a colossal indictment of the greed of a people. For thirty years now wheat has been grown in Saskatchewan and during that time the percentage of crop failures has not been more than two or three. Always the rich, almost virgin land has produced its 30 to 50 bushels per acre of wheat, but too many farmers of the prairie country have taken everything from the land and returned nothing. True, crop rotation is followed to a large extent but the use of fertilizers of any kind has never become general.

"Only a few—newcomers from other lands where the way of the agriculturist is not so easy, men who have a real love for the land and college-trained practical farmers—have paid any attention to the basic principle that virgin soil cannot last forever. Those who have remained long on one farm and have done nothing to improve the feeding qualities of their broad acres have seen their yield decrease year by year but seldom quickly enough to force them to take some action. Some of course have entirely worked out their land."

## Assertion Not True

The general assertion made by the *Glasgow Herald* is simply not true and cannot be confirmed by facts and figures. The statement is merely a generalization of an individual who is not acquainted

with the actual situation and who has arrived at certain conclusions through a process of faulty reasoning.

The great hard wheat belt of Western Canada, of which the largest area is located in Saskatchewan, can be classified as semi-arid. Rainfall is uncertain from year to year. This very climatical condition makes it possible to grow the splendid spring wheat yearly exported from Canada in large quantities, but of course it adds to the precariousness of the wheat growers' existence. There certainly is no concrete proof that the farm lands of Western Canada have lost any great percentage of their fertility and the very drought which is the bane of the wheat growers' existence has had a tendency to conserve plant life in the soil. In countries where the annual rainfall is heavy this plant life is leached from the top layers of the soil and fertilizers have to be used in very considerable quantities.

## Drought the Main Trouble

The real trouble with Southern Saskatchewan and Southeastern Alberta this year as well as in 1930 and 1929 is lack of rainfall. Surely the grain grower cannot be held responsible for the drought condition prevailing! It is true that another very serious phase of the problem is soil drifting, but the explanation for that is a good deal simpler than the cure. Soil drifting is caused by frequent cropping which has resulted in the disappearance of the humus which caused the soil to hold together. In Europe and other countries blessed with a plentiful rainfall this condition is unknown because rotation can be practised and various types of grass or clovers planted to tie the soil together. Such a practice can-



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

not be carried on in our dry areas for the simple but none the less all-pervading reason that seldom is there sufficient moisture to get the grass seed started and keep it growing until it attains a state of maturity. The only method which has attained any degree of success in the prevention of soil drifting is that of strip farming as practised in Southern Alberta, or small field farming as is being suggested for other regions. Even this method has achieved but partial success due to reasons which need not be dealt with here.

Possibly the *Glasgow Herald* writer has had no experience of the high winds that sweep the treeless prairie for days and weeks during the crop season, nor has he any idea of the havoc caused by these winds.

A study of the crop statistics reveals a great variety of yields in Western Canada from year to year, due principally to drought. The biggest yield ever obtained in Western Canada was that of 1915, when moisture conditions were ideal and the average yield of spring wheat was 25½ bushels to the acre on some 12,000,000 acres seeded. The next biggest yield was 13 years later in 1928 when plentiful rainfall brought a return of 23½ bushels to the acre on some 24,000,000 acres. This shows clearly enough that moisture is a primary feature when it comes to raising wheat in Western Canada.

In 1910 the wheat yield per acre in Western Canada was around 15 bushels. At that time wheat growing was in its infancy and the soil almost in its virgin

state. That yield was exceeded on a far larger acreage during the ten-year period from 1920 to 1929, by nearly two bushels to the acre. The cause was severe drought in 1910 and a little more rainfall in the years from 1920 to 1929. This statement holds true throughout the entire records. Drought is, by and large, the great cause of lowered wheat yields in Western Canada.

In all sincerity we would suggest to the *Glasgow Herald* careful perusal of the crop statistics of Western Canada, together with the meteorological statistics. Further careful study of actual facts will show this writer that his premises are unsound and that he has done an injustice to those who follow the exacting and disappointing labor of growing wheat in Western Canada.

## Fay Replies to Stamp

The report of the Stamp commission which investigated trading in wheat futures in Canada and the United States last spring, is the subject of a review in the December issue of *The Economic Journal*, the journal of the Royal Economic Society, published quarterly in London, England, says the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

C. R. Fay, professor of economics in one of the leading English universities and recently at Toronto University, is the author of the article. He states that the commission took evidence from April 13th to April 25th, and produced its long report four days later. This he suggests "was a notable achievement, seeing that for the most part it is not a recitation of fact, but an ingenious application of theory to highly controversial practice. It is an admirable brief for the grain trade, but no more than a brief; for it takes no account of the forces which have moulded the corporate life of Canadian farmers ever since 1918. The question which has agitated and still agitates them is: Can we, the producers of wheat, replace the old system of capitalistic competitive grain marketing which of its very essence excludes the farmer from conscious control over the marketing of his product, by a system, based on integration of functions, by a system which involves organization of marketing on the selling as well as the handling side? Can we follow the rest of industry into what industry calls rationalization? Can we rationalize our industry and thereby stabilize rural life?"

"Such a program must indeed take account of what the old system did by its machinery of the futures market, with its speculation and hedging. And the commission explains with great skill what that system set out to do. But it is haunted by ethics. It tries to show that the speculator is as much a 'producer' in a moral and ethical sense as the farmer (p. 19). But to show how Tsarism worked, is not to prove that it is better than the Five-Year-Plan. To call on ethics is in vain, when in fact a practice violates the social sense of the producing community.

## If Not, Why Not?

"I cannot imagine any serious student of the grain trade arguing that, if you are to have a system of competitive

capitalism, you can dispense with the futures market. For that is perhaps its best side. Under such a system everybody, including the farmer, benefits by the devices which provide a continuous sensitive market, the spreading of the crop in time and place, and the speedy conversion of produce into values against which banks can freely lend. These services are as valuable as the railways which take the produce to market. But the issue is, cannot the system of merchandising, which rules in dairying and fruit, in minerals and manufactures, be made to fit the staple of wheat; and if not, why not?"

## In the U.S.A.

"The commission would say, no doubt, 'This large question was beyond our reference.' Well and good. In that case a very few pages would have sufficed them. But by suggestion, on nearly every page of a long report, which combines clear description with advanced economic analysis, runs the idea that the old system is for the producer the best system and indeed the only system that is efficient and in accord with economic teaching. An economic blizzard is on us, but when this has passed away we shall go back to the good old way."

Dealing with the visit to Minneapolis and Chicago, Prof. Fay suggests that "it would have been irresistibly impressive if it could have shown how well these cities, the fountain and origin of the system, were standing the strain; or if not this, how well the system worked in normal times. But it could not because America's prosperity policy for agriculture, instituted in 1929 and canvassed for at least five years before that, involves operations by a Federal Farm Board which were incompatible with the free action of the futures market. And since the blizzard the Chicago wheat pit has ceased to function, so that there has floated before the vision of Winnipeg, the chance of capturing the futures business of North America. Did the commission discuss this in its Minneapolis class-room?"

## Australia and Argentina

"The commission did not visit Australia. It would have found there an even more subversive attitude to the world way. The commission did not visit the Argentine. It would have found

there a system under which most of the export trade is in the hands of two firms, who buy from weak unorganized-growers and ship the wheat unsold to fetch what it can in Liverpool. Is it not clear that the question which should have exercised the commission was: 'Is there any reason to believe that the new abnormal conditions will ever give way to normal conditions?' Is it not probable that a new normalcy will be reached which involves concerted action by the exporting nations—action for which the Pool has done something to prepare the way and the Grain Exchange nothing?"

## "The Economist's" Views

Commenting on "The Economist's View" which forms a section of the commission's report, the reviewer states that they are represented to be in agreement that speculation is good for the farmer, and adds, "if they are thus agreed, it is worth emphasis, because it would be one thing on which they are agreed today in the wide realm of economics."

Prof. Fay points out that Alfred Marshall and his disciples are freely quoted in the report, and turning to Marshall's "Industry and Trade," from which extracts are derived, draws attention to the following heading: "The services rendered by constructive speculation on a wheat exchange, illustrated by its efficacy in lightening the burden of risks borne by grain merchants and millers." To this Prof. Fay answers: "Precisely. It does lighten, indeed it may virtually eliminate the risks of these parties. But it stops short of the farmer. For consider his fundamental risks. First, will he get a crop? Secondly, if he gets a crop, when should he sell it? In this vital second risk the hedging system does not help him. The futures market is a continuous market, but it does not tell him when to sell on that continuous market.

"The Pool relieved him of this perplexing problem. It ensured him the average price over the season for his crop according to its grade and location; and the grain trade propaganda from 1923 to 1928 never succeeded in showing that the non-pool member on the average did better than the Pool member."

After dealing with the market developments of 1929, Prof. Fay comes back to



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

suggest that the commission was haunted by this question: "From whom does the speculator's remuneration come?"

In his opinion "in so far as it is constructive, it comes from the consumer, for services rendered. But the service rendered is very cheap, because this remuneration is largely augmented by the losses of the 'moths and mugs' of the speculative market. These, says the report, are 'not really welcome at the exchange.'

## Tabernacles of Worship

"A somewhat ingenious sentiment. They are highly welcome to those 'legitimate' dealers who cater to their needs. They are as welcome as the general public are to the stock or mining brokers," retorts Prof. Fay. "Witness the little tabernacles of worship in the buildings of the Grain Exchange or at the street corners, where they watch the ticker and the boy with the chalk. They and the farmers, who, after selling their wheat, buy a future, lose money to those who are constructive speculators. They give something for nothing. It is not their money which is unwelcome, but the indignation they feel when they lose.

"A flutter is an alcoholic excitement; and the better mind of the farming population objects to it, because it distracts the farmer and adds uncertainty to an already uncertain life. Since the isolated farmer can only enter the market as a moth or mug, the organized farmers have tried to enter it through the expert guidance of their own organization. And when they entered it, they found that they could only get serious results by driving through it to direct contacts with the consumer."

In conclusion, the author asks, "How often have we heard the phrase, 'We believe that, as usual, the dissatisfied element are the more conscious and articulate' (Report p. 61). But for agitators there would be no labor unions, no pools. The Grain Exchange, if only he would believe it, is the farmer's friend. The Grain Exchange with its futures reduces fluctuations. This may not command assent, but listen to it when it is decked in the robes of economic theory.

"By the application of the economic principle of 'diminishing utility' and 'marginal satisfaction' the aggregate satisfaction is greater where the fluctuations are less by a very important difference. (p. 24).

"Now, Mr. Farmer, what can you say to that?" concludes Prof. Fay.

## Growers at the Crossroads

The following is a letter from B.C. Lees, of Edgerton, Alta.:

"The Premier of Alberta told us at the last U.F.A. Convention there was nothing Russia had got we could not have through the ballot. Though this statement may be true, one doubts if a democratic organization could be so perfect as to function as one man.

"Some of the farmers believe in co-operation because it appears to be a possible road out of their troubles, but at times one wonders if we will get where we want to go, or if the road is too hard for the average farmer to travel. If co-operation has first to prove to farmers a saving in dollars and cents, then it is doomed to failure.

"Why did so many sign Pool Contracts? Because they thought by so doing they

would increase their income. Why does the U.F.A. membership stay around twelve thousand? Because they have a goal in view and are more willing to put in than take out. The balance join for what they can take out. The U.F.A. members know it is only what they put in it is possible to take out, and every one who joins just to take out is imposing on the one who puts in. The reason we are termed a fair weather institution is because the majority of Pool members are takers-out.

"We are not teaching ourselves the right way to become co-operators. We are emphasizing too much the dollars and cents, instead of the goal we are making for, which can only be reached through sacrifice. Why are the people of Russia willing to make such great sacrifices? Because they have a clear goal in view, and without that goal we can never expect the farmers to work towards a co-operative commonwealth.

"We have built three kinds of elevators. First, the line elevators, which took such glaring profits the blind could see. Second, the U.G.G., which kept the profits to a minimum, but at the same time made profits which the producers objected to, and from which was born a third line of elevators on a non-profit basis, whose object was service to patrons, and through the members not having a clear vision of its object, fell into a trap by clamoring for more initial payment, thereby catering to these profit institutions they set out to destroy.

"We are now at the crossroads; are we to take the right road or the wrong? To see the number of members hauling grain to any but their own Pool elevators would plainly indicate all those who joined for dollars and cents are for the time being trying their best to put the Pool on the wrong road; not only that but the burden they place on their loyal neighbor is increased.

"We were granted the privilege of selling out of the Pool, but we were not granted that some members, where competition is keen, be granted a special privilege by receiving a grade higher, at the expense of those farmers where there was no competition. If it could only be brought home a little closer to us I doubt if any farmer would wish to make money out of a less fortunate neighbor.

"We can so set our minds to make ourselves believe it is imperative we do these things for our wife's and children's sakes. In the past we have raised a healthy race of children to be shot down like rats, just because we set our minds to believing it was the correct thing to do. Are we now going to follow this same road which is less humane than being shot, the road leading to suffering, want and starvation, just because the profit-taking institutions give us a few crumbs from their table?

"The U.F.A. have done a mighty work in converting twelve thousand, and I sincerely hope that they are not at this time going to take the wrong road by going after members through the dollar route. Man cannot worship God and Mammon."

H. H. Meadus, Heart Valley, Alberta, writes: "I am selling this year's crop to the Pool. I should have liked to pool it. I believe this is a year it would pay well, but owing to the small initial payment I find it impossible. These are difficult times, but if the knowledge that I am still a staunch Pool supporter will

give any moral support, take it. I believe the Pool has helped through these times and will prove its worth again in the future."

## New Central Head

WINNIPEG, Dec. 23.—Louis Brouillette of Landis, Sask., is to head the Central Board of the Canadian Wheat Pool for 1932, according to an announcement Tuesday night from pool headquarters. Mr. Brouillette, recently named President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, succeeds the late A. J. McPhail as President of the Central Board.

Lew Hutchinson of Duhamel, Alberta, is the new Vice-president, succeeding Henry Wise Wood, President of the Alberta Pool, of which Mr. Hutchinson is Vice-president. With Mr. Brouillette and Mr. Hutchinson on the Central Board Executive is Paul F. Bredt, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. C. H. Burnell, former President of the Manitoba Pool, was the Executive's third member for 1931.

Other members of the 1932 Central Board are: C. H. Burnell, and W. T. A. Gourley, for Manitoba; G. H. Wesson and Brooks Catton, for Saskatchewan, and C. Jensen and Ben Plumer for Alberta. Announcement of the personnel of the new Board was made by W. A. MacLeod, Publicity Director for the Canadian Pool. Mr. Brouillette and Mr. Plumer are the only new members of the Board.

The Central Board of the Canadian Pool is concerned with the disposal of wheat delivered by Pool members prior to the end of the last crop year in July 1931. Since that time, each of the three prairie Pools has handled its own marketing arrangements.

## BASIC COMMODITIES OUT OF LINE

Drs. G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of Cornell University, in Farm Economics for November, state:

"When prices rise or fall, the prices of basic commodities change more than do the prices of manufactured commodities. At every step from the original producer to the final consumer prices become less flexible. A considerable number of basic commodities are getting into the hands of a limited number of large producers who hold prices fairly stable.

"In the panic of 1921, these basic commodities fell to 15 per cent above pre-war. Prices of all commodities did not fall below 34 per cent above the pre-war level. In the recovery which followed, basic commodities reached a peak of 72 per cent above pre-war, whereas all commodities rose to only 53 per cent above pre-war. As for most other prices, there began to be reasonable adjustment from 1926 to 1929. The violent decline which has since occurred has again thrown basic commodities out of line with the prices of all commodities. In September, 1931, the basic commodity index was 84, or 16 per cent above pre-war.

"Whenever business recovery occurs it is to be expected that the average for all commodities will rise somewhat and that basic commodities will rise much more violently. It is probable that this rise may have started. A considerable rise at some date, if not immediately, seems certain."



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

# The British Wheat Quota

## A Discussion of Various Phases of the Plan

Nothing that has occurred in international wheat trade in recent years has aroused the widespread interest that is caused by the decision of the British Government to introduce a wheat quota law. The general concern is due to the fact that the United Kingdom is the greatest wheat importing country in the world, and, since the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, has steadfastly refused to tax or obstruct in any way, the free movement of wheat to her shores.

Great Britain is primarily an industrial nation and falls far short of producing sufficient food for her population. The annual British wheat bill approximates \$260,000,000, of which only \$35,000,000 is paid to British wheat growers. Her imports amount to one-third of the total international movement of wheat.

It has been estimated that the quota system will provide a twenty-five million dollar increase in the amount paid British growers for their wheat. This figure is based on the proposed price of \$1.60 a bushel for home-grown wheat. Twenty-five million dollars yearly will add one-half a cent to the price for the loaf. It is suggested that the quota will increase the acreage sown to wheat in Britain by 400,000 acres.

### Canadian Premier's Statement

While statements have been made as to the possible extent and effect of the proposed quota, it should be understood that up to the present the proposal has not been definitely formulated. The one definite thing is that the intention of the British Government is that there shall be a quota.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, who has recently returned from a visit to Great Britain, in the course of an interview on the wheat quota, said that he thought the probable outcome of the proposal would be a quota which would provide for 15 per cent of the total British wheat consumption being supplied by British farmers, 15 per cent reserved for Argentina and other non British countries, the balance of 70 per cent to be supplied by British dominions. Mr. Bennett said he believed that Canada would obtain 80 per cent of any quota allotted to the British Dominions. On this basis Canada's share would be approximately 56 per cent of the total British requirements.

### Thomas Says "No Decision"

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, told a deputation representing the Liverpool grain trade, that Mr. Bennett's statement as to the percentages allotted to the various parts of the Empire was a surprise to himself. He said that there has been no decision by the British Cabinet as to the amount of the Empire quota.

British millers and grain buyers do not favor the quota plan and have no hesitation in publicly announcing their opposition. However, they have agreed to appoint a committee to consider the details along with the government of Britain. Millers appear to favor a tariff of 8c or 9c a bushel in preference to the quota plan.

British wheat import requirements average around 240 million bushels a

year. Fifty-six per cent if supplied by Canada would mean annual shipments of 134,000,000 bushels from this country. This is some 34 million bushels greater than the largest volume of wheat Canada has ever shipped to Britain in one year.

### Canadian Exports to Britain

Just how much Canadian wheat has been going to the United Kingdom in past years is difficult to say. Canadian statistics show certain exports to Britain while British statistics show very different imports from Canada. It seems that Canadian wheat shipped via the United States, and United States' wheat shipped via Canada become confused in the statistics. Then there is a greater margin of error due to the fact that wheat consigned to the United Kingdom is very often routed to some other destination while in transit. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has worked out the following adjusted estimate which can be considered fairly accurate:

Year	Total Imports (Bushels)
1925	180,794,465
1926	179,677,923
1927	206,146,854
1928	193,344,613
1929	208,632,476
1930	196,047,802

These statistics do not include flour, but naturally shipments of Canadian flour to Britain run from 10 to 17 million bushels.

### Quota a British Proposal

It should be clearly understood that the proposal for a wheat quota originated in Britain. It was adopted by the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party, as a part of the domestic agricultural policy of that party. The idea was to fix the proportion from time to time in such a way that all the wheat of the requisite quality used in Britain would be utilized. The quota proposal was adopted in preference to a tariff on foreign wheat because it was considered no tariff would be sufficient in itself to solve the problem of the British wheat producer. By combining a guaranteed price for wheat with the quota legislation it was believed that the British farmer would be given a guaranteed market for his produce and one that would make it worth his while to grow wheat. A natural extension of the plan was the giving of an effective preference to the wheat-growing countries within the Empire in the shape of a further proportion allocated and secured to the Empire farmer. This it was considered would provide a completely effective antidote, which preference alone would not supply, to the dumping of Russian or bounty-fed wheat of foreign countries. The quota proposal was considered preferable to the plans advanced to provide for import boards or bulk purchases by the state.

### Argentina's Position

Some fears are expressed in Britain as to the effect the quota plan will have on the Argentine. Great Britain has

something like two and half billion dollars invested in the South American republic and conducts a very considerable volume of trade with that country. It is feared that a reduction in importation of Argentine wheat would seriously react against British trade and would cause harm to the huge investments of British capital there. Present sources of British supply show that 15 per cent comes from home-grown wheat, 49 per cent from the dominions and 36 per cent foreign. The great bulk of the foreign percentage comes from Argentina.

### British Co-operatives Oppose

The British co-operative societies, which operate large flour mills, have gone on record in opposition to the wheat quota with the following resolution: "The National committee of the Co-operative party have declared its strong opposition to the quota system in relation to the use of British wheat supplies and its firm determination to resist the adoption

From Canada (Bushels)	Canada's Per Cent of Total
85,007,474	47.02
82,946,422	46.17
76,811,972	37.26
100,932,152	52.20
68,296,633	32.73
62,089,741	31.67

of any such policy, inasmuch as it is vicious in itself and hostile to the interests of the consumer." It is believed that the British co-operatives' hostility to the proposal is largely due to the fact that it would eliminate purchases of cheap Russian wheat. Although all large British mills have been advantageously using Russian wheat, it is stated that the co-operatives have been by far the largest buyers of such wheat.

### British Producers' Position

The British wheat producers have been placed in a tragic predicament by low wheat prices, but they have been able to present their case very effectively before the new Cabinet. Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, is the son of a British farmer and is enthusiastic for British farming. It might here be mentioned that the scheme does not involve a guaranteed minimum price. On the contrary, the Government will have to fix a maximum price, or otherwise the millers being obliged to use the quota of British wheat, would have to pay the price demanded by British farmers.

### Dominions' Views

Favorable comment has been expressed on the British wheat quota proposal by leading men in Canada and Australia. Most of this, however, has been merely generalization, because the details of the plan have not as yet been made known; in fact, the British government has not decided on many features up to the present. It may be that the providing of a steady market for a large volume of wheat would be distinctly advantageous to Canada and Australia; but it should be remembered that this wheat is to be



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

purchased at world prices. Even if Canada could secure a protected market for the disposition of, say \$125,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, in Britain, this country still will have to dispose of a huge amount of surplus wheat to other countries and this wheat which goes to other countries will have its effect on world prices.

## British Grain Dealers' Views

British grain traders express great apprehension as to the effect the quota system would have on their activities. They fear that Liverpool will yield its position as the great leading wheat market of the world to Amsterdam or Chicago. In support of this contention they quote Dr. W. W. Swanson, professor of economics in the University of Saskatchewan, who stated a year or so ago: "It is not surprising that a country occupying such a dominating position in the world's wheat market should have used it to her own advantage, and it is not too much to say that Great Britain has for many years complacently assumed that the wheat fields of the world are plowed and sown each year for her, nor equally to say that the wheat growers of the world have been ready to admit that fact."

"No bulletin of wheat prices in the world, be it issued in Sydney, in Budapest, in Buenos Aires, Chicago, Winnipeg or Montreal fails to commence its daily statement with the 'Liverpool cables.' The British quotations are essentially the foundation of the market. What Britain thinks of wheat prices is the chief factor in fixing those prices, and every morning every seller of wheat throughout the world concerns himself first with ascertaining what those thoughts are."

"Naturally, a commerce of this age and this magnitude has not failed to produce skill and experience, and it is not in the least an overstatement to say that the British buyers of wheat are as skilled in barter, as shrewd in matters of price and quality, as are the traders in any commodity in all the world's commerce."

## CORRESPONDENCE

J. T. Todd, of Chesbro-Todd Lumber Co., of Toronto, writes:

Recently I have been wondering what would have happened to the farmer in Alberta this year and for the past several years had it not been for the Pool. My personal opinion is that it has been a real factor in assisting the farmer to get as good a price for his wheat as he did. In fact, I am thoroughly convinced that had it not been for the Pool the average line elevator would have simply backed the farmer against the elevator and, metaphorically speaking, would have "cut his throat."

If the farmers throughout Alberta only realize the good the Pool has done them they would rally to their support 100 per cent. Of course we all know that for the last year or two conditions have existed which the Pool could not combat successfully and I do not think the farmers should blame the Pool for not getting as good a price as some of the fellows that stayed out of the Pool. The fellow that was not a member of the Pool received a better price for his grain in view of the fact that the Pool was in existence but had not the Pool been

operating I am fully convinced that he would have received a great deal less.

This year has been a very bad year for all of the farmers, and had it not been for the stabilizing effect of the Pool the line elevators would have paid them less for their wheat than they have received, and at the very best this year none of the farmers have received 50 per cent of the cost of growing their grain.

Personally I have the greatest faith in the Pool and do not hesitate in recommending the Pool to each and every farmer whether he has 100 acres or 100,000.

If the farmers will only stick together inside the next five years you will see the average farmer over the hump and the enemy on the run and I predict that within five years or less the co-operative elevators will show the public what they can do and all they need is the support that they are justly entitled to, and if the average Pool farmer will talk to his neighbor and boost for the Pool it will do them a great deal more good than all the propaganda the Pool office could put out and in this way we will be able to successfully combat any adverse propaganda put out by our friends the "enemy".

## DEATH OF C. M. HALL

Charles M. Hall, aged 45 years, a well-known and prominent citizen of Calgary for many years, died Saturday, December 26th, at midnight, at his residence in Calgary, following a short illness.

The late Mr. Hall was born at Napanee, Ontario. As a young man he went to Vancouver, B.C., and entered the employ of the Vancouver Milling and Grain Company. He was transferred by that company and placed in charge of their Calgary office in 1909, and since that time had made his home in Calgary.

In 1914 Mr. Hall became connected with the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, and subsequently became manager of that concern. In 1926 he joined the Alberta Wheat Pool organization as general manager of Pool elevators, then being established. In 1929 he resigned and the same year joined the Coal Producers Limited, and Coal Sellers, Limited, in the capacity of president of both these organizations.

Apart from his activities in the commercial life of the city and province, Mr. Hall was a member of Perfection Lodge, A.F. and A.M., and of a number of Calgary clubs.

He is survived by his widow, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall, of Napanee, Ontario, and two brothers E. W., of Toronto and Fred H., of Killam, Alta.

## AGRICULTURE IS BASIC INDUSTRY

*Toronto Globe*—If the farmer suffers, all must suffer. In his Thanksgiving Day address, Rev. Stuart C. Parker, D.D., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, made this clear. "Despite our multi-form activities in urban industry," he said, "agriculture is still the chief, and the well-being of our country rests ultimately on our wheat fields. If they fail us, everything bears the mark of that failure, and everything tends toward ruin. It is a thought which should sober us people in the cities and towns of the Dominion. Sometimes we are inclined to think that our industry and commerce

are the heart and hub of our civilization; sometimes we are apt to think that the energies of our great merchants, financiers and business men are the foundation rocks upon which the business structure must rest. Far, far from it!" The farmer not only provides our food, but his contact with the soil brings new wealth into being. Compared with him the city man is a middleman, a trader, one whose very activity and profit depends on the success of the primary industries, such as farming, mining and fishing. No one, therefore, can remain indifferent to the position of the primary producer.

## A BROAD MOVEMENT

Co-operative movies is the latest enterprise to be embarked upon by the Royal Arsenal Society, Great Britain. Included in the plan for the society's new store at Rye-lane, Peckham, to be completed within a year, is a fully equipped moving picture theatre to seat 800 people. Talkies? Certainly, Plays and concerts will also be given.

Over 1,000 singers took part in the annual contest of co-operative choirs recently arranged by the Northeastern section of the English Co-operative Union held at Huddersfield.—*Co-operation*.

## UNIVERSITY BROADCAST

Several of the series of lectures over the University of Alberta radio station CKUA will be continued during January: CKUA Reading Course, by Miss Montgomery, at 7:30 p.m., on January 6th and 13th; Farmers' Forum, at 8:30 p.m., January 6th and 13th; Current Economic Problems, by H. W. Hewetson, at 9 p.m., January 7th and 14th; Our Changing Language, by Dr. A. D. Miller, 7 p.m., January 4th and 11th; Practical French Phonetics, Professor H. Allard, 5 p.m., January 8th, 11th and 15th. Other features will include "The Winter Sky," by Dr. J. W. Campbell, at 7:40 p.m., January 4th; a two piano-forte recital, arranged by Madame C. A. LeSaunier, at 8 p.m., January 4th; Beethoven's Sonata in G. Major, by Mrs. B. E. McQuaig and Alexander Nicol, at 7 p.m., January 6th.

## A SURE SIGN OF PROGRESS

Milk dealers who are eager to break the power of the Dairymen's League, New York, have cut prices from 12 cents a quart to as low as five cents. The Pevely Dairy Company, St. Louis, attempted to "get" the Sanitary Milk Producers, a farmers' co-operative, by trying to force down the throats of producers a contract which they termed "vicious". A wheat marketing association in Illinois is under fire from the grain trade. In Kansas an attempt was made to wreck the wheat pool. In the northwest an attempt was made recently to gag a farm paper of wide circulation that has been and is friendly to the co-operative marketing movement. Dealers are uniting under the banner of the Federation of American Business Men to "get the government out of business." Maybe the co-operatives are making more progress than we had thought.—*Kansas Wheat Growers Journal*.



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## What of the Coming Year?

Are We on the Threshold of Great Social Changes and What Are the Prospects of Social Justice and Peace?

Warwick Farm,  
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

This time it is January, and may the New Year be full of happiness.

It is at this time that we stand for a moment, Janus-like, as it were, looking back over the year or years that have gone and ahead to the year we are entering and beyond that to the years to come.

And life is strange, for on looking back is there one who would want to re-live her years if it meant living again all the pain, physical and mental, all the disappointments and all the fears and worries we have had along with the times of great happiness and enthusiasm, which of course we would gladly relive. Yet despite that, all of us are hoping to go on for some time even although few of us would care to turn the pages of the coming year and foresee the coming events. A peculiar situation when we consider it!

### Changes in World Around Us

On looking back over the years we can remember, we are astounded when we stop to consider the changes that have come about in the world around us. Even the ones of us who do not consider ourselves old—no matter what our juniors may think—remember life without the telephone, without the cars, without the movies, without the flying machines, of today. We can remember when the greatest scourges were tuberculosis, typhoid and diphtheria. We remember when women were not considered competent to vote, nor in fact do very much but stay at home and look after a family. We can see that thought is changing somewhat in regard to our conduct; sins that were considered unforgivable are looked at more leniently, and we are beginning to wonder if what we held as virtues were deserving of being so classed. Our community world is broadening out geographically because of the increased means of communication, and we hope our interests and our viewpoint are fuller and broader as well.

But standing today and looking ahead we must most earnestly hope that we are going to see more wonderful changes in the years to come. We are told that we are only at the threshold of, say, electrical development, and we feel that inventions will very much alter our material world. Hardly a week passes but we see something about a claim for a cure for cancer; judging from what has already taken place we feel it will be only a matter of a short time till science robs life of that terror, and we shall continue to know more about our bodies and keeping them healthy. We look forward to the time when our world will be so enlarged that we shall regard ourselves as one, with the common viewpoint of justice which will be followed by the blessing of Peace.

We most earnestly hope we are going to see these changes brought about; we want further mechanical inventions to make life less laborious, and we want them to fulfil that function and give men more leisure that they may develop latent possibilities in themselves and get a fuller enjoyment out of life, and not mean as it too often does at present, enforced leisure or unemployment which is a leisure that means wretchedness, misery and crime. We hope that science will go on and rob life of much of the suffering and sickness which today causes the loss of so many lives, and impairs the usefulness of countless more.

### Justice the One Road to Peace

And most earnestly we hope a time of greater justice of man to man and nation to nation is coming. At this season of the year we see and hear more of the injustice of society than at any other time. One of the blessings of Christmas time is that these truths are brought home to us through the public press, and over the radio; at other seasons we seem quite willing to be blind and deaf. Certainly when we hear of the suffering and want and misery of so many of the people of our own country, and at the same time are informed that the total income tax has increased from fewer payments, which means that wealth is piling up in the hands of the few, we know there is a wicked injustice. We may long and hope and pray and sign petitions for Peace, but it can never be an accomplished fact until injustices between peoples and nations are a thing of the past.

I was very much struck by one sentence in the Russian Primer—the one in which the author said, "A great plan men have conceived, a great task they have set themselves; to change nature and to change themselves. Are we such as we are fit for the new way of life?"

That is a thought we might well put before ourselves and it might not be amiss if we adopted that attitude, for heretofore too little time and thought have been spent on making this a better place and making ourselves fit to live in it; rather the ideal life has been considered the one that was concerned solely with making itself fit for Heaven.

### Great Things of Life

Another book I was reading gave as the author's opinion as the three great things of life: The endeavor toward understanding, the hunger for beauty, and the urge for justice, and the greatest of these, he said, is justice.

What a wonderful world it would be if everyone devoted himself to this three-fold aim. The endeavor to understanding; the doing away with ignorance, superstition and fear in every form. The hunger for beauty, for then what is wretched and sordid and mean must disappear. Lastly, the urge for justice; a greater justice in our community work and in our judgments of each other, a

greater social justice when we shall no longer have the inequalities of great wealth and pitiless poverty of today, and greater justice between the nations to end in World Peace.

May each New Year find us ready to do our part and each year bring increasing progress on the way.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Urge Appointment of Real Friends of Peace

U.F.W.A. Executive Suggests Garland as Delegate to Conference

The Central Executive of the U.F.W.A. meeting in Edmonton on December 4th, endorsed the following resolution:

Whereas, the nations of the world are looking forward with profound interest to the Disarmament Conference to be held in Geneva in February, 1932, in the hope and expectation that practical measures will be taken toward the establishment of world peace, and

Whereas, the people of Canada have shown by their participation in the activities of the League of Nations, and in other ways, their deep interest in world peace and their desire for international amity and goodwill;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the Executive of the United Farm Women of Alberta, urge upon the Prime Minister of Canada the importance of appointing as Canada's delegates to the coming Conference at Geneva, persons well known and outstanding as advocates of disarmament and world peace, and be it further resolved that to give the delegates an opportunity to prepare themselves for their onerous duties, the choice should be made without delay.

It was also suggested that the Executive ask that E. J. Garland, M.P., be chosen as Western representative to the Conference.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Landonville U.F.W.A. elected as their officers Mrs. R. E. Stanley, Mrs. H. Dorey and Mrs. A. Semple. This Local held a successful baby clinic last July.

The annual meeting of Badger Lake U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. E. G. Haley, when Mrs. E. L. Hamm, Miss Florence Trew and Miss Irene McAlister were elected officers.

Mrs. P. E. Callahan reports that East Vegreville U.F.W.A. have nearly finished a "Farm Life" quilt which will be raffled to pay expenses of a delegate to the Convention.

Woodville U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals put on a benefit concert and dance recently, writes Mrs. A. McL. Anderson, and as a result \$38.25 was handed over to a distressed family in the district.

The present officers of Turnip Lake U.F.W.A. were re-elected, writes Mrs. J. H. McKensie, secretary, and the Local decided to follow the



programs from Central for 1932. They had a basketry course last year, and decided to apply for the second course. Mrs. McKenzie will represent the Local at the Convention.

Mrs. Harry Walker reports that it was decided at the annual meeting of Waskatenau U.F.W.A. to sell tickets on a Christmas cake (on view at the co-operative store), proceeds to send a delegate to the Convention. The officers were all re-elected: Mrs. F. Lunn, president; Mrs. E. Rogers, vice-president and Mrs. W. Warr, secretary.

Mrs. Harriet Turnbull, retiring secretary of Wild Rose U.F.W.A., writes that some delightful meetings were held during the year. "We followed the program, and also had a debate and some very funny as well as instructive little entertainments." Mrs. Annie Dalzell is the new secretary; Mrs. H. J. Hoover is president and delegate; Mrs. Mildred Heyler, vice-president.

At the last meeting of Warner U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. Roy Rains, retiring secretary, "Mrs. Tuff read the good bulletin on social welfare. We are planning to raise some money before the Convention." Mrs. Rains will be the delegate; Mrs. Frandson, president, and the vice-president, were re-elected; Mrs. Jack Ross is secretary. Mrs. Ross gave a good report of the Lethbridge convention.

Mrs. Roy Frizzell is president, Mrs. Luther Russell, vice-president, Mrs. Homer Wilderman secretary, and Mrs. Jim Kennedy treasurer, of Blackie U.F.W.A. for 1932. It was decided to use funds on hand to pay members' fees. In November a boudoir set was raffled, swelling the treasury by \$60.50, and donations were made to Bethany Lodge, Woods' Home, and the Red Cross Junior Hospital.

"Financial stringency has put a severe check on our Local but we are still holding on," writes Miss Marie Greenwalt, reporter for Excelsior U.F.W.A. Whist parties are being held at the members' homes to raise membership fees; the first, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Colthorpe on December 8th, was most successful. Mrs. P. C. Hepburn attended a social meeting at the home of Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, in November, and gave "a cheery and inspiring talk."

Avondale U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. Isa M. Shotts, "are keeping up membership and interest in spite of hard times." They are paying part of the dues from general funds. Some of the high lights during 1931 were a lecture by Rev. J. R. Geeson of Irma, an address by Inspector Good, and a lecture by Dr. Greenburz on "What to do before the doctor arrives." On this last occasion a picnic and lunch by the river added to the enjoyment.

Lamont U.F.W.A. held eleven meetings during the year, with good attendance, and found it a good plan to follow the program from Central Office, reports Mrs. Swan. Home Cooking and "touch and take" sales brought in \$80.92 and \$45.80 respectively, and by serving meals at the fair the Local earned \$92.70. A donation was made to the church; sewing done for the hospital; showers were held for two brides; a case of eggs, five quilts and five boxes of clothing were given to the Red Cross and Sunshine. Visits from Mrs. McNaughton and Mrs. Warr were greatly enjoyed.

At the annual meeting of Turin U.F.W.A., it was decided to apply for the second year basketry course. Mrs. A. Mitchell was elected president, Mrs. W. Arrowsmith, vice-president, and Mrs. E. Stauch secretary. Mrs. Roy Handley is corresponding secretary, and the directors are Mrs. J. Sorgard, Mrs. W. Carver, Mrs. L. Morrow, Mrs. W. Brown and Mrs. Geo. Rowley. Fifteen meetings were held during the year, as well as a baby clinic, basketry course, Valentine party, dance and play, whist drive, and third

annual flower show. The Local is co-operating with the U.F.A. in purchasing a piano for the schoolhouse.

Winona U.F.W.A. held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. R. Fair, when the report of the committee showed that a good sum had been made from the entertainment held on December 11th. Mrs. H. E. Swayne was elected delegate to the Convention, Mrs. Geo. Silk

as alternate; Mrs. E. Thomas is president, Mrs. E. Clay, vice-president and Mrs. F. Wood secretary. The following are directors: Mesdames H. E. Swayne, R. Fair, I. McLeod, A. Nickle and Geo. Silk. A profit of over \$15 was made from the sale of Christmas cards. At meetings each member pays ten cents "tea money", half of which is set aside for a flower fund. In November a very pleasant social evening was held at the home of Mrs. Holmstrom.

## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Following are five patterns from our new Pattern Service. Be sure to give size and number of pattern and your name and address. The price is 20c each, postpaid.



No. 759—This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of ribbon.

No. 179—For the Toddlers. Designed in

sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 22-inch contrasting.

No. 180—A Practical Type. In sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard of 39-inch material for blouse with ¼ yard of



35-inch material for trousers and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 35-inch lining.

No. 663—This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 39-inch material with 5 yards of binding.

No. 672—Decidedly Smart.—In sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting.

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Apple Sago Pudding:** 6 apples,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sago, 3 cups milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful salt. Wash, peel, core and slice the apples. Put in a baking dish. Add the sago, milk, sugar and salt. Let stand fifteen minutes to allow the sago to soak in the milk. Bake in a slow oven until the apples are soft and the sago swelled.

**Hot Milk Sponge Cake:** Measure 1 cup special cake flour, sifted. Add 1 teaspoon baking powder, and sift together 3 times. Beat 3 eggs until very thick and light and nearly white. Add 1 cup sugar gradually, beating constantly. Add 2 teaspoons lemon juice. Fold in flour alternately with 6 tablespoons hot milk, mixing quickly until batter is smooth. Bake at once in ungreased tube pan in moderate oven (350 F.) 45 minutes. Remove from oven and invert pan for 1 hour or until cold.

Recently Conrich U.F.W.A. sponsored a successful entertainment, in Rockwood community hall, when a play, "A Hundred Dollars" was given by Mesdames McLaughlin, Whittaker, C. Ellis and W. Rhodes, and Andy Johnston. Between the acts, musical numbers were given by Mrs. Whittaker, Miss Jean Whittaker, Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Belyea. The Junior Branch, under the leadership of Miss Craig, presented "The Princess and the Woodcutter," those taking part being Dorothy McLaughlin, Marjory Woods, Avery Clayton, Billy and Joe Laycock, Allan Barker, Harold Rhodes, Gwen and Grant Ellis. At the regular November meeting interesting papers were given by Mrs. Barker and Mrs. C. Ellis.

Mrs. G. Hamilton was hostess to the annual meeting of Wellington U.F.W.A. Mrs. A. Mercer was elected president, Mrs. F. Langdon vice-president and Miss Elma P. Gudlaugson, secretary; the directors are Mrs. F. Falk, Mrs. D. Macpherson, Mrs. A. A. Dickson, Mrs. S. Drysdale and Mrs. MacGregor. A gift exchange proved a source of pleasure, and tea and a social hour were also enjoyed.

## Resolutions for U.F.W.A. Convention

**Import Duty.**—Urging that no sales tax or import duty be levied on gifts from any part of the British Empire.—*Okotoks U.F.W.A.*

**Juvenile Delinquents.**—Asking that the resolution passed by the 1930 U.F.W.A. Convention requesting provision of schools in Alberta for dependent and delinquent children, be acted on with as little delay as possible.—*Okotoks U.F.W.A.*

**Grade VIII. Examinations.**—Suggesting that departmental examinations be held and the papers corrected as at present until a better system be discovered of measuring a pupil's knowledge.—*Hillside U.F.W.A.*

**Rural School Finances.**—Asking the Department of Education to allow rural school districts to create a surplus above yearly running expenses.—*Sedalia U.F.W.A.*

**Chiropractors.**—Recommending that chiropractors be licensed by a board of three chiro-

practors, under governmental supervision.—*Merna U.F.W.A.*

**Liquor Act.**—Asking amendment of the Liquor Act to prohibit all forms of public advertisement of the sale of intoxicating liquors.—*Poplar Lake U.F.W.A.*

**Temperance Instruction.**—Recommending that more direct and specific instruction in scientific temperance be given in the public, high, and normal schools of the Province.—*Poplar Lake U.F.W.A.*

**Music in Schools.**—Urging that Normal training in music be improved and that a larger grant be given to schools engaging a certificated music teacher.—*Arrowood U.F.W.A.*

**Membership Fee.**—Proposing that the U.F.W.A. membership fee be considerably reduced.—*Woodville U.F.W.A.*

**Dance Halls.**—Recommending that country dance halls be closed at midnight by law.—*Balgaz U.F.W.A.*

**Examinations.**—Suggesting that all examinations be written at the schools regularly attended by the students.—*Big Valley to Munson D.A.*

**Beautification of Public Buildings.**—Suggesting that bulbs and shrubs be grown at Government institutions in the Province and distributed for planting on the grounds of schools and hospitals, cemeteries, etc.—*Big Valley to Munson D.A.*

## U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Making a Good Start

#### Juniors and the New Year

Dear Juniors:

At the beginning of this New Year, let us consider ourselves a group of young people out for an evening's tobogganing. We find at the chosen spot a steep inclined platform at the top of a long hill, placed there for the purpose of giving the toboggans a good start on their long run down the hill and far across the valley below. Without that good start the ride would not be nearly so enjoyable nor would the sleigh go so far.

It is a fine thing to make a good beginning on anything that we undertake. It has been said, "Well begun is half done," and there is a lot of truth in the saying, whether it refers to a footrace, a toboggan slide, or the doing of the duties of home, local, church or social. The New Year season always stands out as a fresh starting place, and we make up our minds that we are going to get away to a good start on the year's activities.

But somehow it is necessary to remind ourselves that one little spurt at the outset is not going to carry us through the whole year. We cannot imagine ourselves on our tobogganing party stopping with only one climb to the starting platform. How foolish we would be if we took one good plunge from the top and then when our sleighs came to a stop in the valley below we sat there for the rest of the evening! We don't find any of that kind among the coasters. As soon as our sled loses the force of that first start-off, we rush up the hill and take another leap, and so on with tireless energy throughout the whole evening, until we wonder at the perseverance which keeps us at it.

I wish you all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, and may your plans both for yourselves and for your Locals be a fresh start. And let's all remember that we must go back to the starting platform as soon as we begin to slacken speed and I am sure we will not only have a good start but keep on steadily to an even better finish.

Again—"Happy New Year to you all."

Sincerely yours,

MARGARET WIGHT,

Vice-president, Junior U.F.A. Mazeppa, Alta.

### Junior News Items

Turin Juniors enjoyed music and dancing after their last meeting, writes the secretary, Myrtle Sorgard, in remitting dues

### HANDICRAFTS EXHIBIT

Please send articles for the Junior Handicraft Exhibit, to be held during the Annual Convention in Edmonton in January, to Central Office as soon as the December 31st as possible. Very good care will be taken of all articles and they will be returned after the convention.

At the annual meeting of Naples Junior Local, the following officers were elected: Mario Properi, president; Mike Mindus, vice-president; and Altha Rau, secretary.

East Milo Juniors cleared \$24 from their box social, writes Nora Wainwright, secretary. Eight members of this Local are taking the reading course.

Dina Junior Local met recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Sand, and made arrangements to give a dance, writes the secretary, Parke Dobson.

After the last meeting of Columbine Juniors, writes Mildred Hawthorne, secretary, they made candy and popped corn. Mrs. Sam Thompson was hostess.

Desjarlais Junior Local was organized recently by Harry J. Strynadka, with 18 paid-up members. The officers are Harry J. Strynadka, Metro Karbaszewski and N. W. Svekla.

At the last meeting of Johnny Canucks Junior Local the first issue of the Junior Paper was read, and was considered splendid, reports Lorna E. Richardson, secretary. The committee had arranged a good program.

At a recent meeting of Netherby Junior Local, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Jensen, Mr. Bakken was chosen supervisor. Rosanna Corry writes that at the annual meeting the following were elected as officers: Walter Jensen, James Roney, and Marion Taylor.

Allan Simpson, Don Macpherson and Eileen Hudgeon are the officers of Starland Juniors for next year, and the supervisors are Mrs. R. Sargent, Mrs. E. Long, Mr. R. McCullough and Mrs. R. Hudgeon. They are giving entertainments to raise money for fees.

Recently E. A. Corbett, of the University Department of Extension, gave an illustrated lecture on "Early Days in Alberta" to Loyalty Junior Locals. Donald Cameron was also a visitor, reports Wilfred Hoppins, president.



This Local is raising funds to send delegates to the Convention.

North Edmonton Juniors decided to send \$5 to Sunshine at their last meeting. The new officers are Norman Martin, president; Helen Bacon, vice-president; Alma Rounceville, secretary; and Hugh Speer, treasurer. Janet Laing is editor, and J. Bentley was appointed supervisor for Patricia.

The December meeting of the McCafferty Juniors was held at the home of Mrs. O. L. Dempsey, when Earle McCafferty, Leslie McCafferty and Harry Dempsey were elected officers. The members are preparing a box of clothing for Sunshine, states Mary B. Cram, retiring secretary.

At the last meeting of Willow Springs Junior Local, writes Jean I. Sloan, secretary, two members competed in the speaking contest, and the editor read an educational article, "Turning Waste into Money-Making Material." The quilt raffle realized \$32.60 of which \$30 was sent to Sunshine. The hostess, Mrs. C. Owen, served lunch.

Eva M. Lewis, secretary of Beddington Juniors reports that dances were held on October 9th

and November 20th, and after the October 23rd meeting the members adjourned to the hall and spent an enjoyable evening with the Balzac Juniors and others. The Local are giving a short play at the U.F.A. Christmas program, and are preparing another, "Patty Makes Everything Hum."

On December 4th Sunnyvale Juniors gave a handicraft exhibit, and it is expected that some of the exhibits will be sent on to Edmonton. The annual meeting, at the home of Mrs. Frank Redmond, elected as officers: president, Eileen Reynolds; vice-president, Evelyn Redmond; and secretary, Richard Postans. A fruit cake, given by Mrs. J. James, was raffled, the proceeds being \$6.70. The Local is giving a New Year's dance.

Lillian Jervis, reporter, writes that Rowley Juniors are planning a New Year's Eve dance. They are reading "John Halifax Gentleman" at their meetings. The supervisor gave short outlines of addresses by Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Priestley on disarmament. Prizes for bringing in new members were given to Dorothy Baldwin and Lillian Jervis. David Garland gave a splendid recitation and the Golden Key girls sang nicely.

## An Open Letter to Premier Bennett

The following "Open Letter to the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett" has been written by C. East, of Vermilion, who forwarded a copy to *The U.F.A.*:

Dear Sir:

Now that the Municipalities and Provinces are starting a campaign to collect material from those who have little, and give it to those who are destitute, this cannot even be considered a palliative, for the reason that when the destitute have consumed the food and worn out the clothing donated to them, they will again be facing destitution, and a number of those who contributed their little will also be faced with want; if we donate our old clothes, instead of providing new ones, it means that the Garment Factories output will be curtailed, and all down the line from the Garment Factory, to the producer of raw material will be adversely affected, thus increasing unemployment, and the same holds good if we donate vegetables—we destroy the market of those who make their living by truck farming and the net result is to increase the number of sufferers.

### Two Methods Suggested

I am going to suggest two methods by which the unemployed may be dealt with effectively, and which will also tend to restore prosperity without in any way increasing the debts of the country. In fact it is our burden of debt that is largely responsible for our present condition. The first is for the Dominion Government to issue Dominion notes, and pay them out for relief. This can be done without adding to the interest bearing debt, and was done during the war, to the extent of 26 million dollars, 10 million to the Canadian Northern Railroad, 6 million to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, and 10 million to meet maturing obligations of the Government (see footnote 1). This 26 million of Dominion notes cost the Government nothing whatever for interest; if a past Government could issue Dominion notes to bolster up a corporation, it would be a much more worthy

object to do it to relieve poverty and unemployment.

The second method is for the Government to prohibit the banks from increasing their deposits, through a process of loans and overdrafts, and the buying of securities, and compel the banks to grant the Government a free line of credit or loan, sufficient to take care of the unemployed. When the Government draw their cheque against this account in payment of food and supplies of all kinds, it would then be placed to the credit of those who supplied the material; the net result would be an increase in bank deposits. This would cause little or no drain on the individual bank, and no drain whatever on the general circle of banks, unless it became a matter of foreign exchange. This would simply dilute the Monetary System, and start business on the road to recovery, and would not cost one cent in interest.

While you may object to the first plan on the ground that the increased Dominion issue had no gold backing behind it, that objection cannot be held against the second plan; neither does it inflate the currency.

### Banks' Action in War Time

The banks increased their deposits eight hundred million dollars, from 1917 to 1920 through a process of loans, and buying securities (see footnote 2) and apparently no objection was taken by the Government. I submit if this can be done in the interest of banks and corporations, it can be done in the interest of the unemployed.

We are not suffering from the economic effects of the war, but we are suffering from the financial piracy that took place during the war. It is not one whit more equitable for a corporation to dilute the monetary system than it is for the individual.

I am not suggesting that the Government inject 800 million dollars into the financial system, as the banks did, but what I do suggest is that they increase the volume of the money, through the cheque system, sufficient to put the

## The Place to Go This Winter

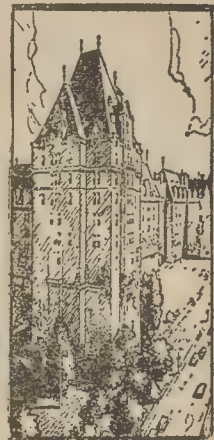
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holiday to  
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# CANADIAN PACIFIC



unemployed to work at national undertakings, without the payment of interest, and stop the banks from inflating or deflating through their control of the volume deposits (see footnote 3).

I am not putting this forth as a panacea. That is not possible, while we use money that puts a price on something other than human work (see footnote 4), but it would enable the unemployed to do useful work without adding to the debt of an already overburdened country.

Yours truly,

C. EAST,

Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

#### Footnotes re Mr. East's Open Letter

- (1). The Monetary Times Annual 1919; Banks and Banking 1923, p. 216; Unrevised Hansard, Special session, p. 85.
- (2). Banks and Banking, 1923, p. 209.
- (3). Banks and Banking, 1923, p. 549.
- (4). "Equitable Society, and How to Create It."

#### BILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS

Figures just released by the Federal Dairy and Cold Storage Branch show that since 1868 a total of 7,485,936,219 pounds of cheese have been made in Canada, having a wholesale evaluation of \$1,014,845,688.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### The U.F.A. and Consumers' Co-operatives

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

(1) In a recent letter to our secretary you graciously intimate that your directorate and yourself are now prepared to publish the views of our Local on the above subject. This compliance on your part we consider tardy in view of the fact that you declined to publish our views early in July last, previous to the holding of many constituency conventions.

Wavy Lake Local believes that the scheme is against the best interests of both the U.F.A. and Consumers' Co-operation.

The questions and answers re this scheme as published by your Board, we understand to cover the base on which the scheme was to be operated.

Question 3.—Does the farmer join the proposed Co-op. to participate in its benefits?

Reply.—No, he joins the U. F. A.

This No. 3 has the most important bearing on the subject in the opinion of our Local.

The decision to confine the scheme to U.F.A. members only is confirmed (see your issue August 5th, 1931). Mr. Priestley says in part—"There is a disposition to confer the benefits of the Co-operative effort upon farmers who are not members. We suggest strongly that U. F. A. membership be the basis of operation . . . and to secure membership in the organization from those desiring to participate."

(2) There are many farmers in this Province who are not yet U. F. A. members. Many of these did not wish to subscribe to the political group idea; some are indifferent. We believe that the scheme will compel some to join the U.F.A., and while this is evidently the primary consideration of the scheme, our opinion is that those compulsorily forced into the U. F. A. will prove a detriment rather than an asset to the organization.

We claim that compulsion will be used in the fact that in many parts of this Province, if the scheme makes any progress, the U. F. A. will be the only party handling bulk commodities and individuals in that locality will be compelled through need of goods to join the U. F. A.

The U. F. A. motto reads: "Equal rights for all, special privilege to none"; that of the co-operator—"Each for all and all for each," and assuming that the U.F.A. scheme is to be operated under these mottoes, what are we to do in a case of a mechanic needing our goods

and living in a district only served by our U. F. A. We cannot logically take him into the association as this is a distinctive class—one of farmers. We therefore refuse him goods, foul both our mottoes and do a most unbusinesslike action in refusing sale of goods which would help decrease our overhead. We contend that the U. F. A. can only include persons directly interested in farming, and only these should be allowed in our Locals and our political organization; the admission of any other class will endanger our political group. Proof of this was shown in the broadening out policy of the U.F. of Ontario under Drury.

(3) The U.F.A. can expect nothing but enmity from the manufacturers from whom it buys, in view of the fact we maintain at Ottawa a group who are fighting their predatory business methods.

The U. F. A. is a class organization. Consumers' Co-operation knows no distinction of race, occupation or creed—the only qualification needed in the latter is the need of goods and means of paying for them. The essential qualification for U. F. A. membership is the being directly interested in farming.

(4) All U. F. A. members are consumers, but all consumers are not and cannot become United Farmers. Therefore we claim the U. F. A. Co-operation scheme to be illogical and unsound and judging by the experience of many other similar schemes that is class consumers' co-operation, bound to fail, bringing disaster to the U. F. A. as a group and retarding the development of consumers' co-operation in this Province.

The U. F. A. *limits its business* to those within its class and any business started on a basis of voluntary limitation cannot succeed.

Mr. Priestley (*The U.F.A.*, Aug. 15, page 4) says: "Some practical considerations may here be set forth—First of all, there is no guarantee that the U. F. A. will survive." Our Local questions the advisability of starting a co-operative limited to a group, the survival of which is doubtful, instead of going ahead with consumers' societies, the base of which is the consumer who will survive.

The U. F. A. and Consumers' Co-operatives are both organized for the purpose of ensuring fair dealing between people.

(5) The U. F. A. scheme we claim to be quite unfair—there are many merchants in this Province who have, and are, giving daily service to their com-

munities—they are maintaining homes, employing help, paying taxes and generally taking their share of the building up of community life. The U. F. A. proposes selling goods to a portion of the customers of these merchants. These merchants have to keep stocks of goods to satisfy the daily needs of their trade. They have certain fixed overhead charges which they cannot avoid, and whatever portion of their trade is taken by the U. F. A. decreases their sales, and increases their overhead, which increase has to be paid by the customers who, not being farmers, must trade with them.

Our experience for years has been that many a merchant has given our political group their support and it is not humanly possible to expect from them anything but strong opposition in view of the above unfair competition. Consumers' co-operative societies of the Rochdale type take their part in local development, maintain the ordinary mercantile daily service, sell at a margin at which they believe others can sell—in other words, offer fair competition.

(6) Mr. Priestley, speaking at Loughheed last summer, stated that our economic condition would not permit us to await such slow development of consumers' societies as had prevailed, but that we needed immediate relief and this was the reason for the proposed scheme, and added that we should copy the methods of big business. Our Local believes that Mr. Priestley was wrong on both premises. We believe that as we are attempting to change a practice (i.e., business for personal profit) which has existed for ages, the need of following only the methods which have proven successful and avoiding those which have proven disastrous, was imperative; and hasty action would be detrimental to sound consideration. With reference to Big Business methods, our Local feels that as these have been, in great part, the cause of present economic troubles, their methods should be avoided rather than copied.

(7) From our local experience in consumers' co-operation, we have no hesitation in saying that had our association restricted its trading to any particular class, it would not exist today.

(8) In support of the scheme *The U.F.A.* editor quotes Mr. Riddle, of the C.W.S., as giving cordial approval.

We believe that had Mr. Riddle been advised that the scheme purposed dealing with a distinctive class of people, and only that class, he would not have approved, but censured the plan.

(9) Last spring *The U.F.A.* published a letter from Dr. Warbasse in support of the scheme. Having read the opinion of Dr. Warbasse on consumers' co-operation, we were surprised to find him quoted as a supporter of a class consumers' co-operative; but refrained from writing to *The U.F.A.*, as space was apparently not available, at that time, for criticism of the scheme. It remained for a Saskatchewan farmer (a reader of *The U.F.A.*) to take up the matter.

The Saskatchewan gentleman says in part (see *The Canadian Co-operator*, October, page 12) "The message (Dr. W.'s) is of course a good one but I am wondering whether Dr. Warbasse is sufficiently familiar with the local circumstances to know just exactly to whom he sent his message and the relationship existing between the U. F. A. and the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association."

The *Canadian Co-operator* sent this letter on to Dr. Warbasse, and we quote



from Dr. Warbasse's reply (*Canadian Co-operator*, October, page 13).

"I understand that besides developing their Co-op. Societies some of the United Farmers are going in for high finance, some carrying on buying for their members in competition with existing societies and some attempting the creation of wholesaling businesses. All of these things I think are serious mistakes.

"The only way farmers can successfully promote their interests as co-operative consumers is by organizing definite consumers' societies on the standardized Rochdale basis. Other schemes have always failed both in Canada and the United States.

"It is a sad commentary on the intelligence of these farmers of Western Canada that they should neglect to take advantage of the known and tried co-operative methods, but instead should prefer to bungle along with methods which are known to lead to disaster."

It may be in order to point out that Dr. Warbasse's first letter was published when he evidently was not well informed as to the purpose of the scheme and the letter he wrote *after* being so informed found no space in *The U.F.A.* paper. Why?

(10) George Keen says about co-operation:

"The more you can get under its banner regardless of occupation, the better for all."

Speaking over station WCFL, Chicago, September 24th, he says:

"The co-operative movement has, however, practical reasons why it should keep clear of political parties—To operate a store for all consumers irrespective of their political or religious predilections would effect economies—but to divide the trade between several classes would mean a loss."

(11) We suggest to the U. F. A. association that it would be well advised to devote all its efforts to the advocating of the formation of consumers' co-operative societies of the standard Rochdale type (that is to include all classes).

Use the existing co-operatives in the Province in starting branches of those institutions in neighboring towns, thus giving the parent organization the benefit derived from a larger purchasing power, and giving the new branch the benefit of the experienced management of the parent organization, until such time as the branch is large enough to operate alone; the U. F. A. to use its efforts to get all the consumers' organizations to affiliate in one wholesale association, advising all these as to best methods of procedure, but refraining from any actual business connections with these institutions.

This letter is as revised by our Local, Wednesday, December 16, 1931.

For the Wavy Lake Local, No. 30.

GUS V. GAUDIN.

Killam, Alta.

#### EDITOR'S REPLY

The numbers used in the reply below are for convenience in reference to the sections of our correspondent's letter, which have been likewise numbered.

(1) Objection was taken, not to publication of criticism of the plans of the U. F. A. Co-operative Committee, but to matters of a personal nature in regard to which the Executive Committee was consulted and its decision carried out. It was made clear in correspondence that

(Continued on page 22)



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## "This Life Insurance Business"



By W. E. SIDDALL

### PART V.

We sincerely hope that our readers took advantage of our absence in the December 15th issue to look back at the resume of the Life Insurance business as contained in the December 1st issue. And in view of the fact that Beecham's Pills, Sunlight Soap, Wrigley's Chewing Gum, and all the other "successful" advertisers do not see anything undignified in reiterating the virtues of their wares, we will again reiterate that this resume of the Canadian Insurance business amply proves our contention that here is one of the biggest and most important problems for either governments or industrial or economic or political organizations to tackle. Here is an institution, which for weal or woe, will have an influence, sinister or beneficial, greater than any other financial institution now operating.

In this issue, and by way of beginning the New Year, we submit the Income and Disbursements of the Life Insurance Companies of both Canadian, British and Foreign companies. It must be borne in mind that these figures include ALL business of Canadian companies, both in and outside Canada. The figures for British and foreign companies' business, however, are limited to their Canadian business.

### A Few Comparisons

It is one of the weaknesses of this writer, and he is quite frank to admit it, that he rather likes to make comparisons, imagining that by this method he can more fully emphasize his point, and bring home in a more forceful way the pace this life insurance business is travelling at.

Let us look then for a moment at our 1930 tables. For 1930 we find the income of the Companies concerned was 510 Millions. Of this the Policyholders paid approximately 400 Millions. That means every man, woman, and child, in this Dominion paid directly or indirectly about 40 dollars, because while some of this business was written in other countries, there is a matter of about 100 Millions for interest and other items, which will likely take care of the premiums from other countries.

The total income for all Canadian companies for the years 1875 to 1929 inclusive was a fraction over 3 billion dollars. The total income for all Canadian companies for 1930 was approximately 405 Millions, or nearly one-seventh of the grand total for 55 years. Or, the income for all Canadian companies plus the Canadian business of British and foreign companies was 510 Millions, this being about 50 Millions more than

the premium income for all Canadian companies from 1875 to 1915—about forty years.

The interest income for 1930 was 101 Millions. The total income of the Canadian companies from 1875 to 1900 was only 113 Millions, so in one year (1930) the interest income was within Twelve Millions of the total income for twenty-five years.

### Excess Income Over Disbursements

In these days when the U.S. Government has a budget deficit of around two millions, when the Bennett Government are worried as to just how they will escape without breaking faith with all their rich friends by imposing more income tax on them, it should be refreshing indeed to find one institution with such hypnotic powers that its excess income over disbursements has reached in Canada alone the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

That amount would certainly go far to relieve the Canadian Exchequer. We are not, however, concerned with that at the moment, although our Exchequers might go farther and fare worse.

This ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS is actually more than four times the amount paid by the Canadian companies to their policy-

## INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Including Business Done Out of Canada, and All Business Done in Canada by British and Foreign Companies

INCOME, 1930		DISBURSEMENTS, 1930	
<b>Assurance, Ordinary Premiums—</b>		<b>Taxes—</b>	
Canadian Companies .....	\$262,493,571	Canadian Companies .....	\$ 5,164,050
British and Foreign Companies...	41,511,953	British and Foreign Companies...	1,168,893
Total Premiums, all companies...	\$304,905,524	Total .....	\$ 6,332,943
<b>Annuity Considerations—</b>		<b>Head and Branch Office Expenses—</b>	
Canadian Companies .....	24,469,935	Canadian Companies .....	61,694,102
British and Foreign Companies...	35,205	British and Foreign Companies...	13,111,968
Total Annuity Considerations...	24,505,140	Total .....	74,806,070
<b>Premiums, Industrial—</b>		<b>Investment Expenses—</b>	
Canadian Companies .....	5,164,763	All Companies .....	4,068,119
British and Foreign Companies...	35,402,292	Total .....	4,068,119
Total Industrial Premiums .....	40,567,055	<b>Gross Loss on Sale of Securities—</b>	
<b>Premiums, Group—</b>		Canadian Companies .....	428,013
Canadian Companies .....	5,562,514	British and Foreign Companies...	4,844
British and Foreign Companies...	1,549,887	Total .....	432,857
Total Group Premiums .....	7,112,401	<b>Dividends to Shareholders—</b>	
<b>Other Income from Policyholders—</b>		Canadian Companies only .....	3,022,993
Canadian Companies .....	23,024,632	<b>Other Expenses—</b>	
British and Foreign Companies...	2,178, 48	Canadian Companies .....	10,412,995
Total this item .....	25,202 980	British and Foreign Companies...	2,178,028
<b>Interest, etc.—</b>		Mixed Miscellaneous .....	180,645
Canadian Companies .....	78,424,368	Total this item .....	12,771,668
British and Foreign Companies...	22,610,065	<b>All Disbursements respect of Policyholders—</b>	
Total Interest, etc .....	101,034,433	Canadian Companies .....	189,356,593
<b>Gross Profit on Sale of Securities, etc.—</b>		British and Foreign Companies...	46,800,450
Canadian Companies .....	5,088,958	Total to Policyholders .....	\$236,157,043
British and Foreign Companies...	301,965	<b>Total Disbursements—</b>	
Total this item .....	5,390,923	Canadian Companies .....	270,248,751
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		British and Foreign Companies...	63,269,979
Canadian Companies .....	1,139,959	Total all Companies .....	\$333,518,730
British and Foreign Companies...	216,656	<b>Per cent of Total Disbursements to Policyholders, approx. 70%</b>	
Total Miscellaneous .....	1,356,625	<b>Per cent of Total Income to Policyholders .....</b>	
<b>Total Income, above items .....</b>		<b>Excess Income over Disbursements .....</b>	
\$510,075,081		\$176,556,251	
<b>Of which Canadian Companies share is \$405,368,700</b>			



holders in the 25 years dating from 1875 to 1900, and sufficient to give the stockholders of the Canadian companies Twelve Dollars for every dollar they have supposedly paid for their holdings in the Canadian companies.

### Turning to Disbursements

We find that in 1930 our insurance companies disbursed 333 Millions of dollars. Of this sum the policyholders got in round figures 236 Millions—about 70 per cent of the total. Nevertheless it left nearly 100 Millions for such items as commissions, expenses of management, and dividends to shareholders. This last item accounted for over Three Millions, and of this sum the Sun Life was responsible for One and a Half Millions. We will return to this question of dividends, etc., to stockholders in a future article, but will just mention here that the Sun Life stockholders are credited with having subscribed Two Million Dollars. I say credited, as a matter of fact a very large percentage of this has come to them by way of stock dividends; yet in the years 1928-29-30 they have received nearly Three Millions in dividends. Is it any wonder the Sun went to the Privy Council to get its capital account authority enlarged. Pardon the diversion, but this is an interesting item for some future evening.

Seventy-four Millions for Head and Branch Office expenses would seem to indicate that someone is making a good thing out of the life insurance business, and perhaps helps to explain why school teachers leave their teaching, lawyers leave the law, and college professors speak with such emotional fervor at life insurance conventions.

Four Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand for losses on securities is also suggestive of the fact that even the wise men who control the directorates of them are not all-wise, and we would like to suggest that the writing down of assets which will be inevitable on January 1st, will also be a rude jolt to our childlike faith in the Wise Men of the East, who spend their days in the vicinity of Dominion Square, Montreal.

However, we will now refrain from further comment. The figures are before you. These, coupled with the tables that have gone before, should give you a fairly broad outline of This Life Insurance Business. In our next articles, however, we will give you a more detailed analysis of the way your insurance money goes, and we would suggest that you wait a little while before you join in the chorus of indignation against government expenditures, for we imagine we can show you—there are others who know how to spend money.

(To be continued.)

### Co-operative Buying and Cost of Distribution

#### (Farm and Ranch Review)

Mr. Priestley, vice-president of the U.F.A. in a recent issue of the official organ, says:

"The bringing about of closer parity in price levels is part of the general service of the U.F.A. to the farming community, irrespective of membership or patronage. Just as the non-pool farmer has profited by the existence of the Pools, consciously or unconsciously, so will thousands of farmers benefit through the co-operative buying of our Association. If the farmers of Alberta are to enjoy a standard of living worthy of their efforts

and enterprise, if they are going to avoid being brought down to the level of peasantry by reason of the burden of debt now resting upon them, it will be by co-operation. . . ."

These are very sound conclusions. Since 1920 the cost of retail distribution in Canada and the United States has run amuck.

It has been proven by competent authority, that all the enormous savings that industry has made in cost of production, through increased mechanization and mass output, have been more than swallowed up by the rapidly increasing costs of distribution. Industry today has apparently burdened itself with a fantastic plant investment in order to reduce its production outlay, and the only effect it has had is to create a top-heavy distribution machine, which takes an undue toll from the consumer in terms of highly inefficient services. The only answer seems to be for the consumer to take the short cut and deal directly with the producer. That is best done by efficient co-operative purchasing.

### THE REASON

Passenger—Why are we late?  
Porter—Well, sah, de train in front is behind, and we was behind before besides.

## News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

### The New Year and Its Prospects

We take this opportunity of wishing all our members a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and in doing so, we might pause for a moment to analyse wherein our happiness and prosperity lies for the coming year or future years. We refer especially to Canadian Agriculture and if we take Canadian Agriculture as a basis, we take in all avenues of Canadian industry.

The past year has been trying in the extreme, disappointments and reverses have been the rule, but if by going through this experience we come out the richer for it, it will be worth while.

To any sane thinking individual, it must be quite evident that the individualistic competitive system has failed, and a determined effort is being made to keep afloat a ship that is waterlogged, but all these efforts are in the nature of an aspirin tablet being taken for a chronic stage of headache, where you have to keep doubling the dose and still you have the disease. The remedy lies in our own hands if we would but realize our strength in a united purpose. Therefore, let this coming year bring forth a resolution of unity and co-operation. It has to come, it must come, otherwise there is no hope for Canadian Agriculture.

Start the New Year right. Get behind your own organization; do not look to others, do it yourself. Stand on your own feet. What we want now is not aspirin tablets, but men of initiative and principle, with the courage to face and go through Hell if necessary for the attainment of Justice.

### TWO PIONEERS PASS

Two Pioneer Co-operators of the "Edmonton Livestock Marketing Association" passed away on December 10th in the persons of F. W. Kennett and

### THE ESTEVAN AFFAIR

In a letter which we have received from George Bruce of Morinville the writer protests strongly against "what appears to be a senseless and useless slaughter of working men in the recent shootings at Estevan." He asks "where is our boasted sanctity of the law that allows an angry policeman to become the judge and executioner at the same time."

Mr. Bruce deals with various efforts to organize the miners at Estevan, first by Frank Sherman of the U.M.W. of A.; and states that the rights of the mine workers have been consistently ignored and organization resisted by the mine owners. From his experience, the conditions in the mines were very bad. A Union established by Mr. Sherman soon broke up and "in the fall of 1919 P. M. Christophers, ex-M.P., tried to organize them and was assaulted by a gang of hoodlums, inspired no doubt by the powers that be. When he tried for legal redress in the courts he did not get much satisfaction.

In conclusion, Mr. Bruce expresses the fear that persecution will continue, the workers will be over-awed and "every effort will be made to make those killings justifiable and another black page in Labor history will be turned over."

George McMillan, writes T. F. Lovelock president of the association. Mr. Kennett contracted influenza some three weeks previous to his decease, and it was considered he was well on his way to recovery but a relapse took place which ended fatally on above date.

Mr. McMillan met his death in a more tragic manner. When he was a few minutes' drive from home his sleigh was struck by a passing automobile and he was thrown into the ditch the wagon box breaking his back.

These two men have been staunch and loyal members of the Livestock Pool from its inception and will be missed greatly.

Our wholehearted sympathy is extended to their respective families in this their sad bereavement.

### A Message From the President of the Pool

To the members of the C.L.C. (Alta. section) and to my many friends in the U.F.A. I wish to extend the season's best greetings. May each of you be granted Health and Strength and Wisdom to face the conditions which are abroad in the world today. May we have the courage to stand together shoulder to shoulder and battle for our own salvation through the great principle of co-operation. May we all be blessed with our hearts' desire through the coming season is the wish of your friend,

J. E. EVANSON,  
President, C.L.C.,  
(Alta. section)

### CIVILIZATION'S CHOICE

Civilization has reached a point where it must abolish war or perish by war.—Professor Zimmern.



## CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES

(Continued from page 19)

a criticism of the principles of the plan would be welcomed.

(2) Every effort made in Alberta during approximately the past quarter of a century to improve the lot of the farming community has had its birth in the U. F. A. Farmers who have remained outside the movement have reaped the benefits of the work of their organized fellow farmers while making no contribution of their own. It is not desired to compel anyone to join the U. F. A. or any other of the co-operative enterprises of which it has been the sponsor; but the time has surely come when those who have participated in the benefits of the movement should be prepared to share its responsibilities. The farmer or farm woman who pays his or her dues to support the movement, can fairly ask that he or she should reap the first direct benefits. To give those who have done nothing equal rights with those who have maintained the movement and made its achievements in co-operation possible, would manifestly be unfair to the members. It would be in the nature of a financial discrimination against them. The least that can be asked of farmers who are non-members of the U. F. A., but who wish to participate in the benefits of a U. F. A. enterprise is that they pay a service charge to the organized farmers not less than the membership fee. No fairminded man or woman could object to this. Farmers pay very much more for the costs of the services they buy from non-co-operative distributing agencies. And every farmer or farm woman who joins the Association has the assurance that he or she will be entitled to an equal share with every other member in the shaping of the policies of the Association in every field of activity in which it may be engaged.

There is nothing narrow about the U. F. A. plan of co-operative purchasing. The U. F. A. Co-operative Committee is prepared at all times to co-operate with other classes who may also engage in co-operative purchasing, in an organized way. It is significant that the Labor people of the cities, who are not themselves eligible to join the U. F. A., are not critics of the plan, but are hopeful that U. F. A. successes will pave the way to co-operative purchasing by urban consumers.

(3) Manufacturers with whom the U. F. A. is dealing are just as anxious to sell their goods through the U. F. A. as through any other channel. Many see greater possibilities of bulk sale through the U. F. A. Co-operative Committee than through any other. The manufacturers want to sell their goods, and there is no sound business reason why they should entertain any greater enmity against a U. F. A. Co-operative than against a non-U. F. A. co-operative. Protectionist manufacturers sell as readily to free traders or low tariff men as they do to protectionists.

(4) Answered by (2) and (7).

(5) The primary responsibility of the U. F. A. is to the farmers and it cannot fairly be asked to sacrifice their legitimate interests to any other consideration whatsoever.

If the U. F. A. method of distribution on a co-operative basis is more efficient and therefore less costly than other methods of distributing bulk commodities to the farm people, as we believe it is, it will (if the farm people make use of it in sufficient numbers) quite properly

replace the less efficient systems, in which the costs of distribution are higher. We find it difficult to see how Mr. Gaudin as a co-operator can regard this as "unfair competition," or how as a farmer he could wish (we are sure he does not) to see goods sold to the farmers at more than the lowest possible cost in handling. While reductions in the cost of binder twine totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars, were brought about last season by reason of the service which the U. F. A. made available, we do not think the prices were unfairly low. The prices of the things the farmer has to buy in all lines have fallen much less than the prices of the things he has to sell.

(6) The U. F. A. is applying under the conditions which prevail in Alberta the experience gained in the co-operative movement elsewhere under different conditions; as well as the experience gained in the history of our own Association. There can be no objection to the application of much of the technique of "big business" to co-operative business. Co-operators should be prepared to learn anywhere. The British Co-operative Wholesale is "big business," and is growing just as rapidly as its directors and management can make it. In the face of the economic breakdown which threatens to engulf the capitalist world the need for co-operators to make haste is obvious.

(7) The experience of many other Locals which have applied for many years past in a local way the principle now being applied on a Province-wide scale has demonstrated that the principle is sound. To cite one notable instance, an article by the secretary of Morrin U. F. A. Local, published in *The U.F.A.* some time ago, indicated that the placing of co-operative activities upon a U. F. A. membership basis gave a powerful impetus to co-operation; and there are many other such cases. The members of the Coronation U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association, after two years' experience, are well pleased with the results achieved, and much progress is being made by the newer co-operatives formed on a constituency or district basis. All these, of course, are U.F.A. co-operatives handling bulk commodities—not local stores. The stores carrying shelf goods are in a different category. It has not been proposed that retail stores should restrict trade to U.F.A. members.

(8) Mr. Gaudin is mistaken. Mr. Riddle, who is Director of Finance of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, was fully informed of the nature of the U. F. A. plan at a conference in Edmonton attended by representatives of various branches of the co-operative movement in Alberta, including the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale. He expressed his confidence in the soundness of the undertaking at the close of a very thorough discussion, and he wished it success.

(9) Dr. Warbasse's letter was unsolicited, and as he receives *The U.F.A.*, the editor presumed that his views were based upon a study of the plans as set forth in its columns. We have received no communication from Dr. Warbasse of any kind since his original letter was published. If he wished to qualify his original letter in any way our columns have been open to him to do so.

Dr. Warbasse is a great co-operator, but even the Co-operative League of U.S.A. does not stand sponsor for his opinions upon all subjects. We do not know whether our correspondent would approve of his disparaging reference to

the work of U. F. A. representatives in the field of financial change, which we regard as of outstanding importance. Finance-capital today dominates our civilization; and the attainment of social credit is essential to the creation of the co-operative commonwealth.

(10) We share the views of some men prominent in the co-operative circles in Great Britain, who strongly support the political movement which has been inaugurated there by co-operators. A well-known British periodical stated the other day—with some reason in view of the furious agitation now being carried on against the co-operative movement by private traders—that unless co-operators make their votes felt they will lose the day.

Sooner or later, we think, the vast majority of the farmers of this Province at least will recognize the fact that the movement is a unity; its various aspects, social, educational, economic and political, being phases of a single whole. Among the membership of the U. F. A. this is the generally accepted view today. The U. F. A. Convention deals with every aspect of the life of the Province, and the Declaration of Principles indicates clearly that politics is only one of the many-sided interests of the Association.

The farmers are organized as a class, because on that basis they can today organize most effectively, and, being organized, they seek to co-operate with other classes whose vital interests will be served by the creation of a new social order founded upon co-operative principles and practice. (See also end of section 7.)

(11) Mr. Gaudin wishes the U. F. A. to use its energies to build up co-operative institutions but to refrain from any active business connection with them.

The U. F. A. has been doing this for many years, and every new enterprise which it has launched has taken strength out of the parent organization. We do not think the Association should take any responsibility for the launching of any new co-operative enterprise which it does not control.

No co-operative enterprise ever brought into practical operation has proved perfect. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society to which Mr. Gaudin alludes, has formed the basis since its foundation in 1844 upon which the vast superstructure of the present British Co-operative movement has been built. But the Rochdale society itself has not yet attained perfection. The present writer was born and brought up in Rochdale and as a youth traded at the stores of the Rochdale Pioneers Society; and one of his earliest recollections is of the publication of a report of a quarterly meeting at which complaint was made that the principles of "true co-operation" were not being observed. Too many members were mere "divi" (dividend) "hunters." We have no doubt that the number of "mere divi hunters" (members, that is to say, who are concerned only with the financial benefits of the movement and blind to its ideals) is still unpleasantly large. It will always be unpleasantly large until Departments of Education, whether they be British or Canadian or of any other nation, teach the ideals and principles of the movement in the schools. Even then we shall still have our sprinkling of "divi hunters." But it seems to the writer that the enterprise launched by the U. F. A. in 1931 offers greater hopes for the future in the field of consumers' co-operation among farmers in Alberta, than anything that had been done before.



**Saved 25 Per Cent in Some Cases****(Chinook Advance)**

The annual meeting of the Chinook Local of the U.F.A. was held in the Agricultural Hall, Saturday, December 12th, at 4 p.m., with the president, Mr. McIntosh, in the chair. N. F. Marcy, who is the trustee of this Local, and also a director of the Acadia Co-operative Association, gave an account of the business of the Association since its formation last summer. He gave an account of the savings made to the members on purchases of twine, coal, oils and greases, fruit, lumber, flour, etc. In some cases the saving was 25 per cent of the actual purchase price. He asserted that the benefits were such that on farmer could afford to stay out of this organization.

The Association has a membership, at present, of 19 Locals, comprising several hundred members and, during the coming year, will extend its membership and greatly increase its range and volume of business.

**WORLD'S OIL SUPPLY**

The supply of oil in the world is limited, and the consumption of oil is continually and rapidly increasing. It will probably not be very long before the world's supply is practically exhausted—*Bertrand Russell*.

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**DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON.** 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

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**PUREBRED COLLIE PUPS FROM REGISTERED dam.** Males, \$5.00; Females, \$2.00. F. Beugin, Donalds, Alberta.

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**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S** land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First street East, Calgary.

**FARM MACHINERY**

**ELECTRIC FARM AND TOWN LIGHTING** plants for rent or sale on terms. We have second hand sets in good condition. We buy, sell and repair machinery of all kinds. Electrical Engineers Ltd., Calgary.

**FEED AND SEED**

**GLENADA U.F.A. WANTS FIVE CARLOADS** good oats. Send samples and information, to A. E. Todd, Sec.-treas., Box 25, Oyen Alberta. Phone 1009.

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**FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS,** Alfalfa Hay and other fodder of the highest quality for sale. All Alfalfa Hay sold on grade. Write us for special prices. Brooks Farmers' Co-operative Association Ltd., Brooks, Alberta.

**400 TONS GOOD OAT BUNDLES.** SPRING shelter. Will accept livestock in trade. Phone R209, A. W. Ardley, Tees, Alberta.

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**DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR—**16 years treating chronic diseases. Tegler Building, Edmonton.

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**POULTRY**

**BREEDING STOCK IS REQUIRED BY MANY** readers of this paper. Let them know what you have through our Classified Section.

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**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels from Provincial Certified and Approved Dams, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00. Also Hatching Eggs. Geo. E. Zinger, Stanmore, Alberta.

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# The UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

## Convention Program

(Subject to Change)

### JANUARY 19th

#### Tuesday Morning—

10:00 a.m.—Official Opening of the Convention, in First Presbyterian Church.

"O Canada!"—Sung by the Convention.

Invocation—Rev. Geo. M. Dix, M.A., B.D.

Opening Address—His Honor Lieut.-Governor Walsh.

Greetings—Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta.

Address of Welcome—His Worship Mayor Knott.

Election of Chairman of the Convention.

Appointment of the Committees:

Credentials

Resolutions

Order of Business.

Annual Address of the President.

Annual Address of the President U.F.W.A.

Annual Address of the Junior President.

Report of the Board of Directors.

Get-together luncheon at Corona Hotel on Tuesday, at 12:15 p.m. for delegates and visitors from Peace River North and South Constituencies.

#### Tuesday Afternoon—

Ten Minutes' Organ Recital.

2:00 p.m.—Financial Statement.

Constitutional Amendments.

Resolutions.

Get-together dinner at Royal George Hotel on Tuesday at 6:10 p.m. for delegates and visitors from Acadia Constituency.

Get-together dinner at Hudson's Bay, on Tuesday at 6 p.m. for delegates and visitors from Wetaskiwin constituency.

E. and W. Calgary dinner, Corona Hotel, at 6 p.m.

#### Tuesday Evening—

7:25 p.m.—Community singing and Musical Program.

7:55 p.m.—Five Minutes' Address—Rev. G. M. Dix.

8:00 p.m.—Joint Session U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Report Senior Committee on Young People's Work.

8:30 p.m.—Address J. S. Woodsworth M.P.—"Economic and Political Situation in Europe." Resolutions.

### JANUARY 20th

#### Wednesday Morning—

9:30 a.m.—Report on *The U.F.A.* Resolutions.

12:00 noon—Nomination for President, 1932.

Get-together luncheon at Corona Hotel at 12:15 p.m. Wednesday, for delegates and visitors from Red Deer constituency.

#### Wednesday Afternoon—

Ten Minutes' Organ Recital.

2:00 p.m.—Ballot for the President, 1932.

Nominations for Vice-President.

Report C. C. A.

Report of Co-operative Committee.

4:00 p.m.—Ballot for Vice-President, 1932. Resolutions.

Get-together dinner at Royal George Hotel on Wednesday at 6:05 p.m. for delegates and visitors from Camrose constituency.

#### Wednesday Evening—

7:25 p.m.—Community Singing and Musical Program.

7:55 p.m.—Five Minutes' Address—Rev. G. M. Dix.

8:00 p.m.—Address—Hon. J. E. Brownlee. Resolutions.

### JANUARY 21st

#### Thursday Morning—

9:00 a.m.—Resolutions.

#### Thursday Afternoon—

Ten Minutes' Organ Recital.

2:00 p.m.—Resolutions.

5:30 p.m.—Election of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors.

#### Thursday Evening—

7:25 p.m.—Community Singing and Musical Program.

8:55 p.m.—Five Minutes' Address—Rev. G. M. Dix.

8:00 p.m.—Address—H. W. Wood. Resolutions.

### JANUARY 22nd

#### Friday Morning—

9:30 a.m.—Resolutions.

#### Friday Afternoon—

Ten Minutes' Organ Recital.

2:00 p.m.—Resolutions.

#### Friday Evening—

8:00 p.m.—Unfinished and New Business.

"GOD SAVE THE KING"